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## ALBANIANS DRIVING GREEKS OUT OF NORTHERN EPIRUS

Persecutions Are Resulting in a Threat on the Part of the Greek Inhabitants to Rise in Defense of Their Freedom

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—On the eve of the Limitation of Armament Conference, while the eyes of the world are centered upon Washington, anxiously awaiting the sign of a new order of things, in which war may finally cease to be an honorable and glorious business of governments and kings, news comes from Northern Epirus that the Greek inhabitants of that province are ready for a revolution. In a message sent to the League of Nations the Greek Epirotes state the reasons which impel them to resort to such a desperate measure. They remind the League that Northern Epirus has been a Greek land since the days when the son of Achilles, having captured Andromache of Troy, became King of Epirus. Under the Turkish Empire, the Province, in spite of persecutions and Albanian colonizations, preserved its Greek preponderance.

In 1913, the Greeks defeated the Turks at Janina and occupied the Province, but at the Conference of London of 1913, in spite of the efforts of Sir Edward Grey (now Viscount Grey) to save Northern Epirus for Greece, this Province was awarded to Albania, on the threat of the Triple Alliance to precipitate a world war unless Greece was driven out from Northern Epirus.

In 1914, when the Albanian troops tried to occupy the Province, the Greek Epirotes revolted. After nine months of successful war against Albania, the Northern Epirotes were invited by the six great powers to Corfu on May 17, 1914, and there an agreement was reached which was ratified by the governments of the six powers and of Albania. This agreement gave complete autonomy to Northern Epirus; it recognized the Greek language as the official language of the autonomous regime.

Korytza Given to Greece

A few months later the Albanian state crumbled to pieces, and Sir Edward Grey, with the consent of France, Italy and Russia, invited Mr. Venizelos to reoccupy Northern Epirus, promising to settle the fate of the Province at the Peace Conference.

In 1918, Mr. Venizelos presented the case of Northern Epirus; Albania commissions were also heard, and the British and French experts reported in favor of the award of Northern Epirus to Greece.

A preliminary agreement was reached in 1919, signed by Mr. Clemenceau, Sir Eyre Crowe, and Frank Polk, awarding Argyrocastro to Greece and providing for a further consideration of the district of Korytza. At a meeting of the Supreme Council on January 13, 1920, the Korytza question was considered, and a unanimous agreement reached that Korytza also belong to Greece.

President Wilson, in his Adriatic notes of February 10 and 25, respectively, granted to the decision of the Allies in respect to Korytza, and on May 17, 1920, the United States Senate adopted unanimously the resolution of Senator Lodge expressing the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus, including Korytza, should be awarded to Greece.

The Greek Government, having found itself involved in a serious war in Asia Minor, did not find it convenient to detract troops for the occupation of Northern Epirus, which was delivered by Italy in April, 1920, to Albanian troops.

Albania Joins the League

On December 5, 1920, Albania was admitted as a member of the League of Nations, and immediately began to agitate for the recognition of the Albanian frontiers as delimited by the London Conference of 1913, on the demand of the Austro-Germans.

In June of this year, the Albanian demands were referred to the Council of the League of Nations, which gave the opinion that the delimitation of frontiers was the duty of the Council of Ambassadors.

On July 11 the Council of Ambassadors ordered a committee of experts to report on the Greco-Albanian frontiers. In vain did the Northern Epirotes protest against the reopening of the question of Northern Epirus, so definitely settled by the Supreme Council. The experts of the Council of Ambassadors drafted a report in which France and Italy advocated the award of Northern Epirus to Albania, while Great Britain was in favor of the award of Northern Epirus to Greece.

Then took place a secret parley between Great Britain and Italy, and on August 21 the British expert was instructed to agree to the drafting of a new report and to throw his vote against Greece and in favor of Albania. When this British change became known at Geneva, the League of Nations adopted a resolution asking Albania to accept the decision of the Council of Ambassadors, and Albania accepted gratefully. On October 6 the Council of the League adopted a resolution introduced by the Assembly that a commission of three impartial persons proceed to Albania and be there by November 1 to re-

port fully on the execution of the decision of the Council of Ambassadors.

As soon as the resolution was adopted by the Assembly, the Albanian Government, fearing that the commission, upon its arrival in Northern Epirus, would be astonished at the injustice of the ambassadors, in that Northern Epirus is Greek in every respect, has initiated a system of persecutions aiming at the expatriation of the native Greek population.

Declaration Drafted

It must be noted here that on October 5 the Council of the League drafted a declaration which was signed by the Albanian delegation. This declaration consists of seven articles, which provide for the protection of the racial, religious and linguistic minorities in Albania. Article 5 of the declaration provides for the right of non-Albanian minorities (racial, religious, linguistic) to "maintain, manage and control or to establish in the future, charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their religion freely therein."

Moreover, it prescribes that, "within six months from the date of the present declaration, detailed information will be presented to the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the legal status of the religious communities, churches, convents, schools, voluntary establishments and associations of racial, religious and linguistic minorities."

This article explains the motive of the Albanian Government for the ruthless expulsion of the Greeks, and for the high-handed confiscation of churches, schools, community property and the homes of the Greeks in Northern Epirus. For, unless these institutions are promptly taken away from the Greeks now, Northern Epirus will remain preponderantly Greek, and Albania will never be able to assimilate a compact population of 120,000 Greeks of a much higher civilization than that of the Albanians.

Muhammadan Promises

It is an astounding thing how the ambassadors, and most of all, how the League of Nations, can so naively believe that a wild Muhammadan Albanian state, much more primitive than the Turkish Empire, can be entrusted with the execution of a declaration for the protection of alien Christian peoples. Has not more than two centuries' experience of Muhammadan promises, agreements, and declarations, never carried out, taught European diplomats anything?

The members of the League of Nations have not lived under Muhammadan rule. Otherwise they would never have drafted this declaration for the protection of Greek Christians in Northern Epirus. They would have rather provided for the only means of protection of the Christians from Muhammadan misrule—union of Northern Epirus with Greece.

The Northern Epirotes, with the experience of five centuries, with the massacres, humiliations, persecutions, and slavery of 500 years as their warning, will prefer to risk another revolt for their freedom, rather than submit passively to a ruthless Muhammadan tribal state, which, even at this hour, is carrying out in Turkish fashion a program of extermination of the Christian Greeks in Northern Epirus. And an Epirote revolt may lead to Balkan conflagration. And the Council of Ambassadors and the League of Nations may find out to their sorrow that the surest means for establishing peace is through justice, not through convenience.

## DR. WIRTH'S POSITION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—Even the Junker attacks against Dr. Wirth have not prevented the German public from realizing that the policy regarding Upper Silesia, announced by the Chancellor in the Reichstag on Wednesday, is the only possible one for Germany in the present circumstances. Dr. Wirth's speech yesterday at Karlsruhe, in which he denounced the reactionary politicians who have advocated a policy of passive resistance on Germany's part, is generally approved and will certainly strengthen his position.

Dr. Wirth in a striking passage appealed for harmonious collaboration in the work of the reconstruction of the fatherland between Capital and Labor, rich and poor, and announced forthrightly that Germany's deplorable financial situation is, as the Chancellor frankly admitted, the gloomiest side of the picture which the country now presents. No one, however, here believes former President Poincaré's prediction, which is given great prominence in German newspapers today, that the bankruptcy of Germany is likely early next year. The "Vossische Zeitung" reports that not Germany but the allied reparation policy is bankrupt.

## NORWEGIAN ELECTORS FAVOR PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday).—The result of the general election which took place on Monday, October 24, is as follows: Conservative 298,379 votes; Communists 184,351 votes; Liberals 176,475 votes; Farmers' Union 114,432 votes; Socialists 80,990 votes. There is a majority in the Storting for prohibition.

## RAIL CRISIS SHOWS LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

Move to Revise Entire Organization for Dealing With the Carriers and Brotherhoods—Lack of Liaison Evident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While official Washington is gratified at the success of the Railroad Labor Board in enforcing a temporary guarantee that the transportation systems of the country would not be tied up on the eve of winter by a strike order such as the railroad unions issued, the lesson of the crisis has not been lost, and there is every indication of a move to revise the entire governmental administration for dealing with the carriers and with railroad labor.

The decision handed down by the Railroad Labor Board on Saturday to the effect that no action by way of a strike shall be taken until the board has passed on questions in issue and has thus, in effect, authorized a walk-out, is regarded as a first step toward establishing the declaration of extent of the powers of the conciliation agency created by the transportation act.

At the same time, although the board declares its powers to "outlaw" the Labor unions that take strike action without its consent and approval, it is readily seen that the only sanction is that of public opinion, on which the board relied in the recent controversy between the executives and the railroad brotherhoods.

Truce, Not Peace

Whether union Labor as a whole will accept the right of the board under the Transportation Act to veto strike action is doubtful. It is, in fact, realized that the "peace" negotiated by the board is a temporary truce, rather than a conclusive evidence of the board's ability to prevent a tie-up.

The controversy has revealed weaknesses of which it is imperative that Congress take cognizance. It has shown, for instance, that the mere fact that two governmental agencies, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Labor Board, have to deal with two closely related aspects of the question, namely, rates and wages, makes speed and uniformity of policy almost impossible to achieve and that the diversion of supervisory authority might prove disastrous in an emergency.

Legislation Is Necessary

These important decisions have led to the belief that by means of legislation amending the transportation act the two bodies must be brought into closer relation. The obvious remedy is to have rates and wages controlled by the same board, or at least to provide for close cooperation between the two bodies and their joint action in such a situation as was presented by the strike threat. To remove the headquarters of the Labor Board to Washington would help matters, it is believed, but it is probable that the feasibility of making the Labor Board a part of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be given consideration in the immediate future.

Although the railroad strike has been averted for the time being, it is admitted by government officials that the fundamental issue underlying it has not been solved. A congestion of business in the Labor Board has been taken advantage of merely to postpone the question. Decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission further reducing rates are expected in the near future. If these so reduce railroad earnings as to threaten the companies with bankruptcy they are likely to make good their recent threat to take matters in their own hands. What the government has achieved, it appears, is nothing more than an armed truce.

Combination Is Charged in West Virginia Between Workers and Williamson Operators to Limit the Production of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A combination to limit the production of coal shipped from West Virginia, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, is alleged by the Borderland Coal Corporation of West Virginia.

In a petition for a temporary injunction to restrain the United Mine Workers of America and coal operators from continuing a strike in the Williamson coal fields, the Borderland corporation charged illegal methods. Judge A. B. Anderson announced that he would issue a temporary injunction today.

The Borderland Corporation charges the miners' union and the coal operators of the central competitive field with conspiring to monopolize the Williamson field by hindering competition through force and the use of money obtained by the "check off" system, whereby the operators collect union dues from the miners.

"As the evidence stands," Judge Anderson said, "there is sufficient ground here to find that the effort to monopolize the West Virginia mines is an effort to monopolize all the coal industry in the United States. I think that unless there be further evidence, mountain high, to change my opinion, I will have to render sometime, temporarily or otherwise, a conspiracy to violate the Sherman act. I think that under the facts and circumstances here the 'check off' system is unlawful and is used for an unlawful purpose."

The court asked John L. Lewis, president of the Miners Union, if he would agree to maintain conditions in West Virginia in status quo, pending final disposition of the Borderland case.

Mr. Lewis asked if the court meant that the union must stop feeding "the thousands of men, women and children who are starving in West Virginia." The court answered no, and then cut Mr. Lewis short when the latter sought to explain the situation in West Virginia.

"I am asking for a decision," the court said. After conferring with counsel, Mr. Lewis replied, "We have a constitutional right to organize. I decline to surrender."

The court indicated that any order issued would be binding on all operators and union men in the country. Attorneys for the Indiana operators who are defendants in the Borderland suit, said they feared a strike if the "check-off" system were stopped. The Borderland company, in its civil action, charges practically the same offenses as are charged in the pending criminal action, brought by the government against 225 miners and operators.

## PARLIAMENT READY FOR IRISH DEBATE

All Eyes in British Isles Will Be on Today's Proceedings in House of Commons, When the Premier Will Answer Critics

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—All eyes are on Monday's debate in the House of Commons on Thursday, as he played his master stroke by announcing that as it was evident that a section of the members had serious misgivings as to the conference now proceeding "it is essential we should know where we stand as a government before we go very much further."

The dissenters were nonplussed. It had been all very well to harry the government day after day with increasing boldness, and threaten Austen Chamberlain with a split at the Unionist conference in Liverpool next month, but to be pulled up sharply and called to fight was unexpected. They retired to an upstairs room. Some hours later the names of their champions were announced.

Colonel Gretton and Rupert Gwynne will move and second the vote of censure. Mr. Chamberlain, as we'll as Mr. Lloyd George, will reply for the government, whose main position will be supported by H. H. Asquith, J. R. Clynes and Arthur Henderson. Lord Robert Cecil has an amendment deplored the government's want of policy in the last three years but opposing a break of the negotiations.

Route of Die-Hards Expected

The die-hards will be routed in the division lobby, where it is doubtful if they will muster 40. Their present strength is 42, including Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, Rear Admiral T. B. S. Adair and Rear Admiral M. F. Suter, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles L. Townsend of Kut fame, Colonel Sprot, Colonel Nicholson, Colonel Burn, Colonel Ashley, Colonel Newman and Colonel Page-Croft, Sir Frederick Banbury, Viscount Wolmer and Viscount Curzon. The debate will clear the air and give the country its first glimpse behind the scenes of the secret conference, which is in a state of suspended animation.

The full conference has not sat since Monday, only the committee of four conferring. On that day Mr. Lloyd George in the House stated that Eamon de Valera's telegram to the Pope constituted a grave challenge. A moderating influence may be exercised by Ard Pheis, the high assembly or second chamber of Sinn Fein, as Mr. de Valera addressed it in secret session on Thursday. It is more related to the civilian element than the die-hards and it has 1300 branches of more than one for every parish in Ireland. Almost the last hope for peace is that this assembly will make its voice prevail against the extremists.

Truce Not Signed

The strongest card in the hands of the Unionist die-hards in attacking Mr. Lloyd George on Monday is the fact that the truce was not signed. Just before the two versions of the truce conditions were made available to the members on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain was heckled by the Unionists. He said he could not remember whose signatures were appended to the document and then in answer to a direct question, he said, "I believe the document was not formally signed." There were cries of "Oh." Much will be made of the and of breaches of the truce by Sinn Fein.

The holding of Sinn Fein courts is another rock of offense, the die-hards' position being that the longer the conference, which they regard as doomed to failure, is prolonged, the more completely the machinery of government is passing into Sinn Fein hands, and the more troublesome will the British Government's task be in the end. The Ulster members who want their own debate may stand aloof from the die-hards.

Colored and White Races

The House of Lords debated India on Tuesday, heedless of a strong request for reticence from Lord Curzon, who said that on the eve of the departure of the Prince of Wales for India, it was most undesirable there should be a single jarring note. Lord Sydenham and Lord Amthorpe were severely critical and pessimistic. The latter saw no reason why "the dangerous and frenzied fanatic," Mahatma Gandhi, should not be arrested.

The most striking speech was by the former viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, who attributed the disturbances in India to the revolt of the colored against the white races which was going on all over the world. He recommended the peers to read a book written by an American, Mr. Stoddard, "The Rising Tide of Color." Though he did not indorse all its conclusions, the color question was uniting all the various races of India against British rule.

The main parliamentary work this week was laid in discussing the government's bills for relieving unemployment. These now number six. The only great objection is that of Labor to the contributing levy for the dependents of the unemployed. Labor thinks the benefits should be larger

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"We have the most cordial desire to support the American delegates to the international Conference in their efforts to accomplish the objects for which the Conference was called."—Katherine Ludington, League of Women Voters.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Returning from a personal investigation of conditions in Ohio and Kentucky, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, declared that he found the organizations for enforcing the law in those states in good working condition and also found public sentiment behind them.

In Kentucky, under direction of M. F. West, deputy commissioner, and Robert H. Lucas, revenue collector, recovered distilleries and warehouses were checked up and much valuable information secured. As in Pennsylvania, Commissioner Haynes received personal as well as editorial support of great newspaper publishers in Kentucky and Ohio, who are powerful factors for law enforcement and who refuse to admit in their columns advertisements of distilling and brewing apparatus.

Kentucky and Ohio druggist associations, both retail and wholesale, went officially on record against enacting in the liquor traffic, and, with revised regulations for druggist permits, doubtful prescriptions, for so-called medicinal liquor will have a difficult time.

Commissioner Haynes was especially impressed in Kentucky and Ohio by the cooperation on the part of hotel managers, who evinced real interest by requesting assignment of agents to safeguard against illicit traffic.

Business Benefited

With such cooperation and reverence for constitutional law, strict enforcement in Kentucky and Ohio is rapidly becoming a gratifying realization.

Commissioner Haynes expressed gratification over the favorable action of business men's clubs in Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania, backing up enforcement agents, such as that of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men who, in tendering support of the Pittsburgh area, declared, "Prohibition has proved beneficial to retail business and some increase in trade is directly due to it."

Some time ago, October 30 was designated as "Temperance Sunday," and as it was especially desired to have the attention of persons who believed in prohibition called to the fact that the fight to establish it thoroughly throughout the United States was not yet won, the further designation of "Not-Over Sunday" was adopted. As it has turned out, this is particularly apt in view of the recent orders for medicinal beer.

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## OHIO AND KENTUCKY AID ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Commissioner Finds Newspapers Refuse Liquor Advertisements While Hotels Ask Assignment of Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Enormous enthusiasm is everywhere expressed at the participation of France in the Washington Conference, and the departure of Aristide Briand and the party of 40 officials aroused great interest. At the same time the reports reaching France of the reception of Marshal Foch in the United States have sent a veritable wave of gratitude and of hope through France. If France was somewhat slow to realize the full importance of the international gathering, she is now on the tip of excitement and no piece of information relative to preparations is allowed to pass unnoticed.

Moreover, France, it is observed, is the only country responding to the invitation to make her policy perfectly clear, if not in detail, in outline. The point which seems to attract most attention is that the Conference will be the occasion for Franco-American friendship to be reaffirmed and strengthened, and it is hardly too much to say that tangible results are regarded as of secondary interest, chief interest residing in the warmth of feeling inspired in the two peoples.

Skepticism Vanishing

Whatever may come of the consultations they are in advance beginning to create the same rapturous revival of idealism that marked the opening of the Paris Conference in 1919. The skepticism, which has certainly existed, resulting not unnaturally from a series of disillusion, is vanishing, and these last few days have witnessed the birth of glowing hopes. It is true they remain vague and are tempered by cautious regard for the security of the country which has for a neighbor a great rival with whom France has an age-long dispute.

In all Mr. Briand's utterances the need for vigilance and for guarantees has been insisted upon, but, in spite of this practical attention to the consequences of disarmament, there is developing a faith in the success of the Conference. It is believed it will lay down the foundations of a new world solidarity, and if all the problems, military, economic, and political, are not solved, they will be henceforward approached in a finer spirit of universal cooperation.

After a period of intense nationalism, a period of international aspira-

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tions again begins, and it is for the statesmen at Washington not to neglect to avail themselves of this opportunity. Under this influence the whole tone of the French journals breathes peace and amity.

Mr. Briand left yesterday on board S.S. Lafayette with the support of the French people and Legislature, and the debates of this week are already forgotten. All eyes are turned on Washington as the center of the world. There was an animated crowd at the St. Lazare station, to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Briand, René Viviani and Albert Sarraut.

#### Character of the Delegation

Ministers, ambassadors, generals, admirals, officials and the general public made a compact mass rendering it difficult for the party to pass amid the plaudits. Myron T. Herrick was a conspicuous figure and the cordiality of his greeting to the French delegates was much remarked. On the ship the wireless apparatus has been strengthened to permit the Premier, from Havre to New York, to remain in constant communication with France during the voyage.

The character of the French delegation may be summed up as follows: Mr. Briand is the authoritative representative of France, who is opposed to a policy of hatred and fear, of menaces and suspicions. Mr. Sarraut is the chief technical expert in the problems of the Pacific, since he has a unique knowledge of the Far East, having spent many years in Indo-China as Governor. Mr. Viviani is essentially a statesman, who stands aside from parties in the present Chamber, taking an elevated view of his duties as a special ambassador at Geneva and Washington. And Jules Jusserand, with his real knowledge of the language and of Washington and the manners of America, will be the indispensable guide of his colleagues.

#### Basic Agreements

##### Baron Hayashi Considers Details Could Be Arranged Later

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Sunday).—"At the Washington Conference we want mutual friendship and no suspicion, and in this spirit I think we shall have peace—a peace which includes a Chinese peace," was how Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to the court of St. James's expressed his views on the coming Conference when entertained by the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon here on Saturday.

"About the Conference itself I do not like to make any suggestion, but I hope the Conference will discuss only the broad principles which we can all agree to, leaving the details to be arranged in the future. I think it is an easy matter to settle just the common ground, just the principles on which we have to work in common in the future."

All the nations were going to Washington, he said, and our hearts were going there. It was the duty not only of statesmen and diplomats but also of every one to pray for the success of the Conference. If the delegates went in that spirit, he had no doubt that the Conference would be a success.

He was happy to notice the ever-growing sentiment of close friendship between Britain and America, and he believed the same sentiment would grow between America and Japan. It was regrettable that in China at the present moment internal struggles were still going on, but if the great powers could find a common basis for agreement the troubles in China would be lightened.

#### Marshal Foch Acclaimed

##### French Officer Calls on President Harding and Visits Mt. Vernon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Marshal Ferdinand Foch was enthusiastically acclaimed wherever he went during the 36 hours that he spent in Washington before going on to Kansas City yesterday morning for the convention of the American Legion.

On Saturday morning, accompanied by the French Ambassador and his military staff, Marshal Foch called upon President Harding, escorted by a troop of cavalry. A great crowd was drawn up about the White House gates and cheered lustily as the French general passed through. From the executive mansion the party passed up Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol to call upon Vice-President Coolidge. Ceremonial calls were then paid to the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, after which Marshal Foch was driven, at his request, to the home of Woodrow Wilson, who was, however, unable to see him.

A formal luncheon was tendered the distinguished visitor from France by President Harding, the guests including the French Ambassador, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy; General Peñnington, Admiral Coad, Major-General Lejune, Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State; President Bertrand of the Inter-Allied Veterans Association and Franklin D'Olier of the American Legion.

On Saturday afternoon Marshal Foch and his party motored to Mt. Vernon, where he paid a tribute to the first President of the American Republic, going through the house and investigating the estate with interest. It was like any one of a thousand farms in France, he said, simple, like Washington, and so beautifully located that one could understand Washington's desire to retire to such a spot after his active life.

#### Chinese Delegation Arrives

The Chinese delegation which is to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament, arrived in Washington on a special train last evening, being met by representatives of the

State, War and Navy, and escorted to the Chinese Legation. Arrangements were made for the reception of the Chinese delegates which will be followed when the other delegations arrive. The Chinese visitors were escorted to the President's room in the station, as they descended from the train, passing through a roped line to separate them from the spectators. The public was permitted access to the concourse west of this passage, the portion to the east being reserved for representatives of the press.

Prominent among the Chinese delegates were M. T. Liang, one of the pioneer students to the United States. After finishing his studies he returned to China and entered the government service as a clerk, rising to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which he resigned in 1912. Since then he has devoted much of his time to philanthropic enterprises. Another member of the delegation is Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan, also one of the early Chinese student group sent to the United States. On his return to China he joined the torpedo school and became vice-admiral in 1912 and chief inspector of the salt administration the following year. He has been prominent in foreign affairs and is an eloquent speaker. Two other important members of the delegation are Lo Wen Kan, associate adviser, and Chung Mun-Yew, Counselor. There were about 95 in the party.

The Italian delegation is due to arrive in Washington on Thursday and that from Japan on Wednesday.

#### Convocation Is Opened

A four-day convocation on armament limitation was opened here on Sunday. Frank B. Willis, Senator from Ohio, one of the speakers, declared that arms limitation would be an important factor in bringing about a revival in business and industry in this and other countries.

"National prosperity depends upon the production of real wealth," said Senator Willis. "When we build a battleship at a cost of many millions of dollars, and then some years later have to sink it in the ocean, wealth has been wasted. So long as such waste continues on a gigantic scale, economic and business revival will be retarded."

"Complete disarmament is not possible at the present time, but some limitation of armament is possible and necessary. Not only will that mean the revival of trade within our nation, but also in other nations. More wealth will be produced and that will in turn enable the nations to discharge their just national obligations and have a beneficial effect on international trade and commerce."

Some of the points made by Dr. James S. Martin, general superintendent of the convocation, were: "The peoples of the world do not want war; they want peace. The peoples of the world do not want to fear each other; they want to trust each other."

"The governments can readily find a way to give what the peoples want. Let us consider just one of our own national experiments. It was in 1862, when the clouds of the Civil War were blackest and the government was most anxious."

"On the first day of that year Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the slaves. It was a national penitence. Lincoln was putting the government right with God."

"Of course, Lincoln had around him many doubters and even many scoffers. They questioned his right to offer confession and penitence to God in the Emancipation Proclamation. Some of them laughed at his call for a day of prayer. They did not see how a nation as a nation could come to God. But that great soul Lincoln saw."

"It is peculiarly fitting that the National Reform Association should devoutly call and direct this convocation. Such was our imperative duty. To neglect it would be ingratitude and disobedience."

#### Veil of Doubt Rising

##### Washington Awaits Armament Conference More Hopefully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the close approach of the date for convening the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far Eastern Problems, the clouds of doubt and uncertainty, if not skepticism, as to the issue of the gathering are perceptibly rising and the atmosphere of the national capital is breathing of more optimism and greater assurance. The change in tone within the past few days is readily perceptible here.

Up till two or three weeks ago the extent to which the cynical attitude pervaded the situation was apparent to all; it manifested itself in the conversation of the men in the street and it was felt even in the halls of Congress, but it never penetrated the White House or the State Department. It is possible that the arrival of the vanguards of foreign delegations, their rubbing shoulders with American officials and the message they invariably bring from their respective countries of the desire of the peoples for a solution of the armament burden and for an understanding on possible cessation of strife has done much to substitute expectancy for cynicism and pessimism.

#### President Harding Gave Warning

As viewed by the United States Government, there was never any reason why the note of pessimism should have prevailed, but the causes of it were not difficult to find. The failure of the Versailles Treaty to accomplish the larger things hoped for; the repeated warnings of President Harding and other high officials that too much should not be looked for as an initial step in disarmament; the reluctance of certain powers, particularly Japan, to come into the Conference without reservations, all these things contributed to the feeling of apprehension which manifested itself in the

mobilization of public sentiment through hundreds of non-official bodies that are preparing to represent the "masses" during the deliberations of the Conference.

Although President Harding served a caveat that not too much should be expected, and stressed the aim of "limitation" rather than abolition of armaments, neither he nor Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, ever wavered in the faith that a full and frank discussion with all the cards on the table would lead to limitation of naval and land forces and also to an understanding of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The disposition of the United States Government to be frank and demand frankness above all things is to be the corner stone of the deliberations. This is already recognized by such of the foreign representatives as have reached Washington. They have taken up the gospel of "frankness" as preached by Secretary Hughes. This, in addition to the American axiom of recognizing the legitimate aspirations and needs of other powers as vital factors in the approach to agreements, is clearly the foundation for the work which will begin on November 12. The tone of the United States towards Japan, for instance, and the disposition of the State Department to see her viewpoint and her needs has, it is believed, done much to disarm whatever suspicion Japan harbored in accepting the invitation to the Conference.

#### Japan's Program Defended

Only the vanguard of the Japanese delegation has reached Washington; but in this vanguard are no less personages than Maj.-Gen. Kunishige Tanaka, head of the military staff, and Vice-Admiral Kanji Katō, senior ranking naval officer of Japan. In their first extended utterance since their arrival here, at the banquet given by the Japanese Embassy to promote acquaintance between American and Japanese correspondents, both General Tanaka and Admiral Katō undertook to refute, as unjust, the aspersions of "militarism" cast against Japan, and asserted the defensive character of Japan's naval and military establishments. The admiral, however, did not undertake to defend Japan's actions in the Far East, but made the plea that in forming conclusions "the good as well as the bad" should be taken into consideration.

In discussing Japan's aims, Admiral Katō said in part: "A fair and unprejudiced study of the diplomatic histories of past wars in the Far East will show beyond doubt the truth of the defensive nature of Japanese armaments. If it is supposed that the Japanese armaments of today are based upon so-called militarism, in other words, upon the conception of the armed man lording over the unarmed, to achieve his own ambition, it would be hopelessly impossible to enlist the support of the nations for any war. And there is no need of dwelling upon the futility of undertaking war without the united support of the nations. Should there be anyone who considers Japan militaristic or aggressive I would ask him most earnestly to consider these facts of history and clear away any misunderstanding there may exist."

"There may be certain actions of Japan in the Far East which might be criticized. It must be remembered, however, that the good as well as the bad must be taken into consideration to arrive at a fair conclusion; and also, that nations, like individuals, are not infallible and free from errors."

#### Frank Discussion Favored

"When a nation is young in world politics and unpracticed in the affairs of international relations and conduct, where there exists barriers of language and customs, misunderstandings and even suspicions arise from causes most obscure and unthought of. These things are fully appreciated by the great nations of America and Europe. It is the earnest desire of Japan to benefit by the experiences of other nations. Her aspiration is to win their confidence and trust by her deeds and to foster friendly and intimate relations with the nations of the world."

"In conclusion, just a word about the coming Conference. I have resolved to take my part in this Conference in the spirit of sincerity and straightforwardness. I shall make the safety of our nation the longitude, and the common welfare of the world the latitude, and shall lay my course to assist in accomplishing the task of the Conference."

Speaking of the vital importance of the forthcoming Conference, General Tanaka said in part: "It will be hardly necessary for me to dwell on the importance of the Conference on Limitation of Armament shortly to be opened in this city. It is only natural that all the civilized nations of the world should be greatly interested in the work of the Conference; especially this seems to be the case with America and Japan, which, as neighbors across the Pacific, possess the most vital interests on the result of the Conference. In my opinion the success of the Conference, which means the achievement of the greatest work humanity has ever been called upon to undertake, will depend on the free and frank interchange of views based on principles of impartiality and liberality."

#### RAPID BUILDING IN CALIFORNIAN CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Building in Coronado is proceeding at a rapid rate, according to an announcement recently made by G. F. Hyatt, city manager of the community across the bay from San Diego. Since January 1 the Coronado authorities have issued 187 building permits, at an estimated value of \$208,853. In the same period 48 dwellings have been constructed in Coronado, valued at \$121,545. In addition six business buildings have been put up at an estimated cost of \$27,500.

## SUCCESS OF PARLEY DEPENDS ON PUBLIC

### Chinese Leader Says Hope Lies With Peoples of World, Not Diplomats—China Is at the Crossroads of History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEWTON CENTER, Massachusetts—Seeing in the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems "a power to harmonize rival interests, to safeguard the integrity of China, to establish the open-door policy, and to help abolish the Japanese-British alliance," Dr. Teyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, speaking at Trinity Church on Sunday evening, declared that "the hope of success lies with the peoples of the world, not with the diplomats." Dr. Hsieh presented the views of China as part of a series of addresses on limitation of armament, the American, Italian, and French points of view having already been given.

China, the speaker said, is at the crossroads, "looking toward the great light of a twentieth century of unprecedented development and progress, or backward at an epochal dark retrogression in which the whole world would be involved." His country is but pseudo-militaristic, he declared, laying down the main issues upon which the disarmament of China is predicated. These included the extension of the open-door policy to all nations alike; repudiation of the Lansing-Ishih agreement; settlement of the Shantung question; repudiation of the 21 demands of 1915; and guarantees against interferences.

"Three great factors stand out as guarantors of the high aim of the Conference," Dr. Hsieh declared. "First there is the world's attitude of brotherhood, finding expression in the courage and willingness of all to join in the Washington meeting. Then is the great, mobilized sentiment of the women of America and the world demanding that war be forever outlawed, lies untold power. Third, is the power of the right-minded, highly directed press of the nation, moving clergymen, churches, lodges, clubs, schools, parents, teachers and children to demonstrate their support of the Conference for peace."

#### Service of Church

"One great, strong, unselfish figure present in each church of God at such a time would redeem the world. The nation that serves God best, serves the world and itself best. No church can hold together with a want of purity or lack of the teaching of love. No nation can survive through any period of peace if it has an organized hatred for another nation."

"Where China stands today seems to matter as yet very little to outsiders, but in what direction China is moving concerns the rest of the world. The most indifferent of men cannot disregard the fact that the peace balance of the world is the adjustment of the unsettled questions of the Far East." The speaker took an optimistic view of the international situation, seeing a tendency toward peace in many of the existing disputes. England and Ireland are approaching settlement, he said, the Burgenland controversy has been left to Italian mediation; war between Poland and Russia has ceased; Serbia and Albania are composing their differences; and the Upper Silesian issue is settled. With regard to the Shantung issue, he said that it "must be settled right and even though Japan return Shantung, entrenched in Kiaochow will be like taking the oyster and returning the shell."

#### China Responsive

The invitation to China to participate in the Conference, Dr. Hsieh declared, "struck a responsive chord," and her representatives come with a sincere appreciation of the far-reaching cooperation the meeting demands. The Lansing-Ishih agreement should be repudiated because Japan has "falsely translated it," Dr. Hsieh asserted, and has sought to make the word "special" read as "paramount" or "supreme." This rendering is not recognized in the interpretation of the Secretary of State.

"The hope of success," Dr. Hsieh said in conclusion, "lies with the peoples of the world, not with the diplomats. None is anxious for diplomatic success at the expense of other nations. They leave the issues unsettled. We as loyal citizens of our respective countries must do our part. We must devoutly endorse the Washington Conference as the most stupendous means by which the chances of war will be lessened, and look steadfastly, with faith and hope, toward peace."

## KENTUCKY NEEDS HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—In order to meet a state-wide deficit in high school teachers and to supplement the teaching of those already engaged in teaching, the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Louisville will open during the coming year a new course based on the fundamentals of secondary education. It will be taught by Dr. John L. Patterson, dean. Methods of teaching will be given by various instructors, each giving an allotted time to the pedagogy of his particular subject.

The committee on appointments, which will keep in touch with openings in the high schools and with graduates, will help to place the students in positions on completion of

the prescribed course and to assist them to better positions from time to time as they show themselves worthy.

At a meeting in Frankfurt recently of representatives of the university with a member of the Educational Survey Commission, it was brought out that at least 150 more high school teachers are needed in Kentucky every year and that only a small portion of that number have been trained for the usual lines of high school work.

It was recommended that a first grade certificate be granted by the state superintendent to a person who has completed a course in a standard college, and that certificates of a lower grade should be issued to those who have completed two or three years of college work, with a fixed amount of professional training.

At the present time 84 per cent of the white teachers and 65 per cent of the Negro teachers in Kentucky hold the lowest grade certificate issued.

## MORE MEMBERS IN COOPERATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Contracts have been signed with 20,444 grain growers and 608 elevator companies and growers' associations, by the U. S. Cooperative Farmers' Grain Sales Agency, according to figures issued here today.

In a report to county farm bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association announced today that 5509 farmers and 230 elevators in Illinois are now members of the new national organization, giving this State the leadership of the six states now organizing.

"The outstanding feature of the last week," said a report by the Grain Growers, "was progress made in Nebraska, which reported an aggregate of 3319 grower contracts. This was an increase of 565 for the week, considerably more than the previous six-day period."

"The elevator contracts in Nebraska are especially significant. One hundred and forty-three have been reported and, with one exception, all are farmers' cooperative institutions, so organized as to be able to complete affiliation at once. So far as strictly cooperative elevator contracts are concerned, Nebraska has a long lead."

The Minnesota campaign will start within two weeks, according to an announcement made by J. S. Jones, director of organization for the Minnesota Farm Federation, who has accepted a commission to take charge of the work in his state, under direction of the Chicago office. A school can be arranged, after which Mr. Jones expects to put men in the field.

The Grain Growers now have four states in which the membership is in excess of 2000—Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri. Other states in which organization is under way are Oklahoma, Indiana, Colorado, Kansas, South Dakota and Iowa.

## SECRET SERVICE MEN LEAVE SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The Sioux Falls branch of the Department of Justice has been transferred to Omaha, Nebraska. The bureau in Sioux Falls was established in May, 1918, with secret service men in charge, this having become necessary because of the activity on the part of some residents of South Dakota who were opposed to the United States entering the world war.

All the work of the bureau of investigation of the federal Department of Justice for Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota will in the future be done through the Omaha office, which will have under its jurisdiction four judicial districts in the three states. Three men have been assigned to the Omaha office and will do investigation work in the district covered by it.

During the time the Sioux Falls bureau was in existence those in charge investigated 6000 cases, nearly one-half of which were for evasion of the draft. Many violations of the espionage act also were investigated and a large number of arrests made. Since the close of the war those connected with the bureau in Sioux Falls devoted their attention to violations of the federal penal code.

## TEXAS FARMERS TO DIVERSIFY CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Plans for a campaign to promote better agricultural methods in Texas, at the same time automatically taking care of the cotton acreage situation, are under consideration by business men in all parts of the State through the medium of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation. Committees have been appointed.

The meeting in Dallas developed the fact that during the crop year just ended there was greater crop diversification in Texas than ever before, resulting in a marked increase in the production of grain, feedstuffs and live stock, and a betterment of general farming conditions. "We believe the prosperity of the State depends on the same program of safe farming for the crop year 1921-22," was a resolution passed by the committee.

## IMMIGRATION FORCES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immigration Bureau forces at Ellis Island have been reduced from 750 inspectors and employees to 520 since last July, Secretary of Labor Davis announces. The prospects are for a further decrease.

## RUSSIA MAY HONOR PRE-WAR DEBTS

### Soviet Government Agrees Under Certain Conditions to Recognize the Obligations of the Imperial Government Up to 1914

RIGA, Latvia (Saturday).—(By the Associated Press)—Official confirmation that the Russian Soviet Government has agreed, under certain conditions, to recognize the foreign debts of the Imperial Russian Government was received here today through the Rosta official Bolshevik news agency.

According to the Rosta dispatch, George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, yesterday dispatched a note to the British, French, American, Italian, and Japanese governments saying that the Soviet Government would agree to recognize the old debts, incurred up to 1914, under the condition that "Russia be given certain privileges making possible the practical fulfillment of those obligations."

#### Recognition of Republic

Soviet Russia's recognition of the debts, Mr. Tchitcherin's note says, is conditional upon the great powers concluding final peace with and recognizing the Soviet Republic.

The Foreign Minister proposes the holding immediately of an international conference to consider the demands of all nations upon Russia and the Russian claims upon them and to work out a final treaty of peace.

"The Brussels conference," says Mr. Tchitcherin in his note, "stipulated, according to the European papers, as a condition of granting credits to the Russian Government for famine relief, acknowledgment of the debts of previous Russian governments. Of this decision of the conference, the Russian Government up to the present is uninformed."

"The Russian Government, however, in the face of the starving masses, does not wish to consider the intricacies of diplomatic etiquette, and considers that it is its straight duty immediately to proclaim its attitude toward the Brussels decisions."

#### Cooperation With Other Powers

He announces that recognition of the old debts under certain conditions coincides with the Soviet's intentions and declares that from the very beginning the Soviet Government aimed at economic cooperation with the other powers. Stating that the Soviet had always proclaimed its readiness to grant sufficient profits to foreign capitalists to help in the reconstruction of Russia, he says that even now it finds in official announcements of regret that at the expiration of three years from the world war real peace is still unattained.

He argues that in the face of the economic chaos among the nations real peace is impossible without Russia and its 130,000,000 people and that agreement with Russia is a prime necessity not only for Russia but for the other nations.

He enters into a long argument to the effect that the economic reconstruction of Russia will be difficult and protracted, but better accomplished by the labor of the present government than by any other, because it will not permit the selfish interests of private and separate capitalist groups to hinder the task.

#### Economic Agreements

"The Soviet has reestablished private trade and private ownership in small undertakings," he continues, "and grants to foreign capital legal guarantees such as a patent, the right of its participation in economic work in Russia. The Soviet is anxious for economic agreements with all powers, which are only attainable through general peace. With this object the Soviet meets the demands from the other powers of recognition of the old Tsarist debts."

"The Soviet declares its firm conviction that no nation is compelled to pay the price of the chains it wore for ages; but in its unbending resolution to reach a complete agreement with the other powers, it is prepared to make a number of vital concessions. This is an important situation. Thus it meets also the desire of numberless small holders of Russian Government loans, especially France, for whom recognition of the Tsarist debts presents a substantial interest."

"Under these considerations the Russian Government is prepared to recognize its obligations to other states and their citizens on government loans concluded by the Tsarist Government up to 1914, on condition of being granted privileged terms giving it a practical chance to fulfill those obligations."

#### Removal of Menaces

"It is understood by Russia that the condition of this recognition is a simultaneous undertaking by the great powers unconditionally to put an end to any actions menacing the safety of the Soviet Republic and the friendly Far Eastern Republic, their sovereign rights, and unconditional observance of the principles of their complete sovereignty and territorial inviolability."

"In other words, the Soviet can take upon itself these obligations, provided the great powers conclude with it final, universal peace and its government is recognized by the other powers."

"For this purpose the Soviet Government proposes the immediate calling of an international conference which will undertake the solution of the above-mentioned problems, consider the demands of the other powers upon Russia, and the Russian Government's claims against the other powers, and work out a final peace treaty between them."

"Arguing that the approach of the fourth anniversary of the Soviet Gov-

ernment proves its stability, he declares that further interventionist moves against Russia, of which there are hints in the entente press, will only strengthen the unbreakable bonds of the Russian masses, although they may increase their sufferings and postpone final reconstruction, to the injury of the economic interests of other nations.

He concludes: "With this proof of Russia's desire for peace I am firm in the hope that the near future will see the achievement of the final regulation of economic and political relationships between Russia and the other governments."

## ENFORCEMENT DONE BY STATE DIRECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The new plan of handling prohibition enforcement directly through the state directors will prove more effective than the old plan of handling it through district supervisors, is the opinion of N. B. Miller, field supervisor for the eighth division. The eighth division, formerly known as the northwestern district, comprises five states, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

The process of organizing the new field force is at present the prime objective of the division, Mr. Miller says.

As Isaac Lincoln, the director for South Dakota, is on the scene where the violations occur, he is able to do better work, and to get more cooperation from the local authorities than if he were in another state. The director empowered to enforce as well as to issue permits, comes in closer contact with the enforcement agents.

"Education has a large part to play in our program," declared Mr. Miller. "People can be educated to do without booze. There may be no direct benefit for several years, but it is bound to come. The same people who were for prohibition three years ago are still for it, and we are gaining converts. All good citizens want to see the laws enforced, and are cooperating with us. As for home brew, people will soon tire of making it, for it's too much trouble. It will soon be a thing of the past."

#### NEW REAR ADMIRALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Captains Bunker E. W. Kittelle, William V. Pratt and Louis M. Multon have been nominated by President Harding to be Rear Admirals. Captain Kittelle was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889 and served as commander of the gunboat Wheeling and the battleships Georgia and Maryland. Captain Pratt has been assisting in the preparation by the Navy Department of data in connection with the forthcoming Conference on Limitation of Armament. Captain Multon has a long period of service in the navy, having been graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889.

#### EMPLOYER MUST SHOW BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—In an opinion rendered by Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary and inspector of the Industrial Welfare Commission, Attorney-General Van Winkle holds that the commission has authority to demand of any employer in the State, employing women and minors, a showing of books, pay rolls and records having a bearing upon the question of wages or hours of labor or conditions of labor of any women or minor employees.

#### DATA ON BOULDER DAM SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—The interests of San Diego in the Boulder Canon dam project, on the Colorado River, will be backed by data to be compiled by H. N. Savave, city hydraulic engineer, in accord with a resolution recently passed here by the city council. The Secretary of the Interior and the chief of the reclamation service are said to be prepared to attend a conference on the project not later than November 25.

#### HIGHWAY DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Formal dedication of 200 miles of paved highway stretching from Mosier, high up on the Columbia River, through Portland and to the sea at Seaside, took place recently in the Seaside Hotel. More than 300 people represented the cities and towns along the entire stretch of the highway. The ceremonies were opened by President Harding by wire, after which many prominent citizens spoke on the subject.

#### PERSIAN POST FOR RABBI

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rabbi Saul Kornfeld of Columbus, Ohio, has been nominated by President Harding to be Minister to Persia.

## THEATRICAL

BOSTON

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

### SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA

PORTUNE GALLO, General Director  
FIRST WEEK, MON. NOV. 7  
MON. "CARMEN" Ferrabini, Keltie, Tommasini, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
TUE. "LA BOHEME" Sarcova, Keltie, Bosacchi, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
WED. "LA TRAVIATA" Keltie, Bosacchi, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
THUR. "LA TRAVIATA" Keltie, Bosacchi, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
FRI. "LA TRAVIATA" Keltie, Bosacchi, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
SAT. "LA TRAVIATA" Keltie, Bosacchi, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
SUN. "LA TRAVIATA" Keltie, Bosacchi, Roper, DeBlasi, Tell and Corpe de Ballet.  
Box Office, also at Little Building.



## GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,  
where the hair-poised snow-  
slide shivers—  
Down and through the big fat  
marshes that the virgin ore-  
bed stains;  
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-  
terings of unimagined rivers  
And beyond the nameless timber  
saw illimitable plains!  
—Rudyard Kipling.

### The Sky Vault

"That inverted bowl they call the sky," are the words of a poet. To all of us the sky looks like a great blue dome whose base rests on the rim of the horizon. The bluebird is said to carry the sky on its back; so we carry our sky with us, and looking upward we ever find ourselves under the exact center of its vault.

The apparent shape of the sky is not simply a dome, but a flattened dome. This flattening is very striking. Most persons, if asked to locate a position exactly midway between the horizon and the zenith, will fix on points having only one-half the true elevation. They will accept an altitude of about 23 degrees for one of 45 degrees. This phenomenon of a flattened sky has attracted the attention of investigators from ancient times, and although various explanations have been advanced, the question is not yet fully settled.

"As the heaven is high above the earth," and "as far as the east is from the west" are scriptural expressions for distance, yet man in his daily, almost unconscious observation of the sky has come to feel that "the east from the west" is the greater of the two. This inference is quite correct, for, considering the sky covered by light clouds, the distance to the blue hazy horizon, which may be miles away, is much greater than the elevation of the clouds above us. From this the phenomenon appears to be a matter of perspective. The horizontal layer of clouds stretching away seems to merge at the vanishing point with the horizon, and by the perspective we see an arching dome flattened at the apex. Take the clouds away, and the slight residuum of mistiness of the atmosphere still gives the idea of a vaulted sky, though the dimensions will not be exactly the same. Since the phenomenon is subjective, it may be that the observer carries with him some of the previous impression to perpetuate the appearance. This view is strengthened by the fact that the sky seems to have more or less the same form, when seen at night, studded with stars.

The phenomenon is most intimately mixed up with that puzzling optical illusion which astronomers term the "Horizontal Moon," or the apparent exaggeration of the moon's size when seen near the horizon. Many observers in watching the "Hunter's Moon" this month have undoubtedly remarked on how large it looked as it rose majestically over the horizon. The person the moon, when rising or setting, will appear two or three times larger than when high in the sky. The same holds true for the sun and also configurations of stars. For example, one at present has simply to note great Orion, how like a giant he appears lying on the horizon, and how diminished in size when he has climbed to the meridian.

That the moon on the horizon is no larger than when near the zenith may be proved by viewing it in the two positions through a tube of proper size made by rolling up a sheet of paper. As a matter of fact, the moon on the horizon should appear smaller, for it is then farther from us by the length of the earth's radius of 4000 miles. Ptolemy explained the size varying with the altitude above the horizon, as an effect of the backward tilt of the observer's head in looking upward. A common explanation has been that the moon on the horizon can be compared with trees and buildings and we see how large it really is; while overhead we have no linear scale of comparison. If we look at the moon through smoked glass to cut out the surrounding objects, it is said that the illusion disappears. Observers do not seem to agree on this point. Some have looked at the moon, when high in the sky, over the crest of a hill, but do not find it larger. Moreover, the "Horizontal Moon" occurs at sea where no trees and buildings exist.

The phenomenon is apparently one of perspective, dependent on the plane of projection. A fly on the window pane may seem as large as a horse in the neighboring pasture, when the two are in the same line of vision. The solid angle or the cone filled by the moon's disk as seen by the observer's eye is practically the same in all positions. This is shown by the experiment with the paper tube. In reality, then, we see the moon projected as a disk of constant size on the sky dome, but it seems large or small to us according to our ideas of the distance of the sky dome from us. If near, the moon is the fly on the window pane. If distant, it is the horse in the pasture. So on the horizon, which appears farther from us than the zenith, the moon looks larger. Just

how large the moon looks depends on the person. Ask any company of people the apparent size of the moon, and the answers will range from a dinner plate to a washtub. Each judges according to the distance estimated unconsciously. The average person will say that the moon high in the sky appears about one foot in diameter. This is interesting, for it shows just how high the sky seems to him. To such an observer the moon floating, as it were, on the surface of the transparent sky is 115 feet away! For a disk one foot in diameter placed at a distance of 115 feet will just cover the moon's face.

Various methods have been proposed for determining the exact shape of the sky vault. The one most used has been to note the more or less distant point over which the moon seems to stand. Having measured the distance to this point and computed the altitude of the moon, the apparent height above the earth is readily found. This method is nearly two centuries old and gives a conchoidal shape to the sky. A more recent application of this method gives the astounding result that the sky seems to dip near the zenith. It also appears that the form of the sky changes with the climate and the degree of atmospheric clarity.

Many memoirs have been written about the sky vault. Although authorities differ in their theories of the cause, they are generally agreed as to the fact. Various experiments might be devised to find the effect of different conditions and change of observers. There is still much room for patient investigation.

## A CHILD AND AN ORGAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Scattered groups and individuals of the half holiday regulars were in the darkened motion picture theater Saturday afternoon. It was a flawless day in late fall, and there were still empty seats which later would be filled with the people who were idling outdoors while the sun touched with gold sparkle the gayety of the city's peacock alley. But for those who shrank from the crisp air, from the tugging wind and the crowd, there were the pictures. Already the auditorium was partly full, with groups of giggling office girls with their boxes of candy, the rustle of their silk frocks, their whispered chattering. There were men, difficult to place in the business world, many of them asleep. A telegraph messenger, perhaps with an uncompleted errand dividing his attention with the comedy. There were meticulously dressed middle-aged women out on a well-behaved lark. Scattered here and there were anxious parents with children too young to go to the movies but who were there, doubtless as a reward for some youthful nobility during the week. The parents were not enjoying the afternoon.

A light glowed gently at the left of the organ console. The figure of a man showed, blackly, at the edge of its circle. The deep-throated sound of a heavy pedal vibrated through the darkened auditorium. A wailing minor chord joined the pedal, swelled to something reed-like and sweet. Fingers idled hesitantly over first one manual then another in curious chords kin to the French modern music.

Suddenly in the spot of light at the shoulder of the organist showed the fluffy head of a small child. To those who sat down front there sounded the faint creak of the bench as the child scrambled with care up over the end, scrupulously voicing even the faintest pressure of a tiny foot on the lower pedals. It would never do to get in the way. "He had learned how to approach an organ early."

The man turned away from his music rack and smiled gently at the child while his hands kept their wandering progress over the organ. Now and then a finger tapped a tab-shaped stop. Tone changed from something misty and vague to a resolute clarity. Phrasing became clear-cut. Coupling of a reed stop—birds twittering in some distant, moon-touched tree. Slides, hideously colored, which announced "coming attractions" in a manner to cause them to be shunned, went their cycle. Then there unrolled the preliminary paraphernalia of the big picture, with its interminable list of names of all the people, big and little, who had had a finger in the production. The lovely face of the child, cameo-like in the shadow of the halo of bronzed hair, appeared for an instant, tilted, gazed at the unrolling film. Without interest, for strange growth people in grown-up surroundings fitted before his wide eyes and meant nothing to him. The music went on, became vigorous, rapidly took up the rhythm of a ceremonial march. A deep pedal developed an unpleasant quiver. A siphon pierced through upper harmonies, cluttered the rhythm and destroyed the illusion. The child became restless, knocked against the man's elbow causing a little dash of discord, and shrank to erect attention under the stern gaze. Relaxed again as discord and siphon dissolved.

The picture had settled to its bore-some run. The music became tempered, vaguely sweet but without distinction. The man had slipped into the stride which would enable him to go on for the hour, mechanically, easily. It is difficult to maintain distinction when one plays in a moving picture theater day after day and week after week. But he had control of his instrument.

For a moment his arm stole about the little figure next him, gathered it closer, whispered a little next the glowing head. A fugitive giggle escaped the child and was quickly suppressed. Sacrifice was made for a bare moment or two to the demands of the picture, and from the swell there tinkled the light, insouciant phrasing of a bit of nursery song. A dimpled hand stole up to the red and black and white tabs, and small fin-

gers trailed along their smooth surface. A warning shake of the man's head. The tinkling music fled before stern, somber harmonies.

Probably, if some day the child becomes a great organist, there will be no mention among the anecdotes of early musical precocity certain to be told, of Saturday afternoons spent on the organ bench in a moving picture theater. No one will remember that it may have had something to do with later talent.

## MANCHESTER

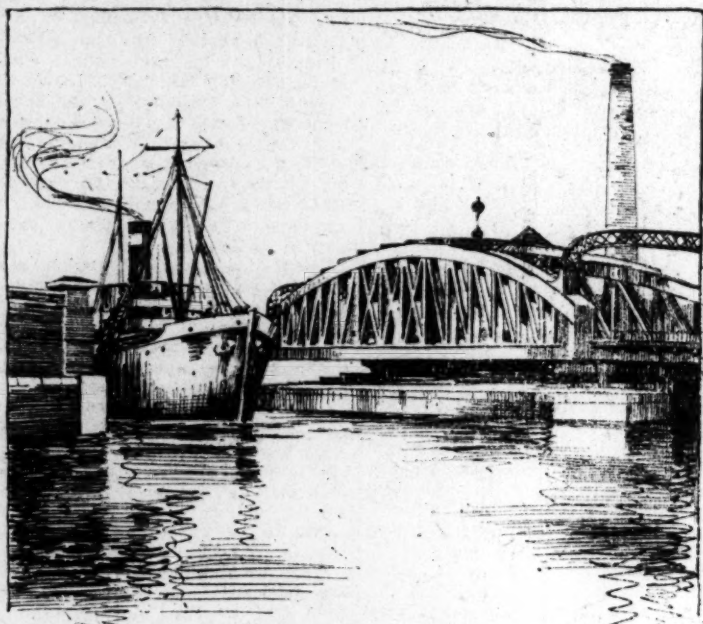
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The interest of the port of Manchester is a different matter from that of most great seaports. Lacking as it does the continuity of historical connection which links modern Thames-side with "London, small and green and clean," with Chaucer plying his quill in the Customs House, and with the Tudor adventurers sailing to found a new world—lacking, too, the natural beauty of such famous harbors as Falmouth, Sydney or Rio de Janeiro—its attraction depends on other qualities.

First, there is the touch of fascina-

eighteenth century, by means of which the Bridgewater Canal was carried over the River Irwell. The present bridge consists of a huge tank 235 feet long and 19 feet wide, always containing six feet of water, and is swung open by hydraulic power to enable vessels to pass along the canal. Most of the road bridges over the canal are also swing bridges, the railway bridges being, however, all fixed, and ships using the canal regularly are fitted with specially constructed masts for lowering when passing under bridges.

Of the cargoes brought to the Salford Docks cotton, of course, forms a very large percentage. Wheat, maize and oats from North American ports are also brought in large quantities, while Manchester is one of the chief of British oil ports, standing in this respect second only to London. Timber is another important import, and there are usually to be seen in the canal a few Scandinavian barges, with their topgallant masts lowered, unloading pitprops for the Lancashire collieries, or taking in at Partington a return cargo of coal for the Baltic. Fruit from the Mediterranean, from Canada and from the United States is



Trafford Road Bridge over the Manchester Ship Canal

tion which seems to cling to places, however new, however ugly, which "have their business in great waters"—the thrill which the romance-loving person can always get from a glimpse of a foreign name over a shop door, a group of earringed, swarthy seafarers at the street corner, coils of rope and gay bunting in the ship-chandlers' shops, and piles of miscellaneous nautical junk in the dark caves of "marine stores." And again, there is the interest invariably part of an achievement of human effort, of human ingenuity, perseverance and industry. Add to this the touch of the bizarre which belongs to great ships sailing through inland meadows to docks on the site of a race course—and there you have the place spirit of the port of Manchester.

It is now well over a quarter of a century since the canal was opened by Queen Victoria. But the story of its beginning goes much farther back than that. So long ago as 1712 the first direct water communication was established between Manchester and Liverpool, in the form of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, and in 1776 the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal was completed. Both these, however, were for barges only, but in 1824 was put forward the first scheme for a ship canal, which should enable seagoing vessels to carry cargoes direct to Manchester without transshipment. The bill embodying this scheme was by Parliament; but it was only the first of many, which were put forward only to be dropped through lack of support or some other reason, until in 1882 the movement was initiated which resulted in the construction of the existing canal.

Work was begun in 1887 with a capital of £3,000,000, of which a large part was subscribed by working people and, although the shareholders have had to wait a quarter of a century for a dividend, since the war the first has actually been paid. The original capital proving insufficient, £5,000,000 had to be borrowed from the Corporation of Manchester, and the interest on this sum, being a first charge, absorbed all the profits of the undertaking until very recently.

The canal is a wonderful feat of engineering. Its length (from Eastham, where it is entered from the Mersey estuary, to Salford Docks) is 33½ miles, and the excavations required in its construction necessitated the removal of soil and stone equal in bulk to a pyramid 12 times the size of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. It obliterated a river (the Weaver) and brought about the diversion of numerous railways and roads from their original course. Along the banks may be seen grass-grown tracks ending in nothingness showing where some busy road or country lane has been turned aside or stopped.

At its widest point—Partington Coal Basin—it has a breadth of 250 feet; its narrowest, at Runcorn, is 92 feet. From Manchester to Barton Bridge the bottom width averages 170 feet, from Barton to Eastham 120 feet. The depth along its whole course is 28 feet. Four sets of locks—at Eastham, Latchford, Irlam and Barton—with mighty gates of greenheart and wrought iron to hold up the pressure of the water, lead up to a height of 70 feet above the mean tidalwater level of the Mersey estuary. From Eastham to Latchford the canal is tidal, and from Latchford the difference in levels is met by the system of locks.

Barton Swing Aqueduct, already referred to, is one of the most remarkable features of the canal. It replaces an older structure, and of course a fixed one, dating from the mid-

## AMERICAN PEN WOMEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Rambling about the west end of Washington, a very popular center of late years, the visitor may observe at 1722 H Street, Northwest—not far from the Army and Navy Club, and the new commerce buildings—a modest sign, "League of American Pen Women." Entering the building, which is an old house transposed, he will be pleasantly impressed by attractive club rooms, the walls hung with highly original posters. If he is fortunate enough to find the national president, Mrs. William Atherton du Puy, the visitor may be sure of an additional welcome and a delightful hour of hospitality, with a history of the organization and a further glimpse of the club, besides a peep into the board room downstairs.

"This is a national organization," explains Mrs. du Puy. "Our membership is now about 1500 professional women, probably the largest organization of women writers, artists, and composers in the world. We have branches in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Mobile, Miami, Ft. Worth, Baltimore, Little Rock, Kansas City, and Colorado Springs. International representatives are stationed in London, Scotland, Japan, Hawaii, Alaska, and others traveling over the world carry the card of the League of American Pen Women."

Mrs. du Puy is a successful scenario writer, journalist and publicist. She collaborates with her husband, who is widely known as an authoritative writer on natural science, especially government investigations. Her literary pursuits, though arduous, have not been permitted to interfere with Mrs. du Puy's charming home life, as she has found time to supervise very carefully the training and education of her two daughters.

Any woman who has published original matter as a paid worker is eligible for active membership in the league, and any woman who has done gratuitous work in the professions listed may come in as an associate member. These include poets, authors, journalists, editors, publishers, generalists, dramatic and scenario writers, publicity professionals, advertising experts, painters, sculptors, illustrators, illuminators, designers, cartoonists, musical composers, song or lyric writers, and lecturers of professional rank.

Leading women throughout the country now hold office in this interesting league. The first vice-president is Mrs. Henry Wilder Keyes, wife of the Senator from New Hampshire. Vice-presidents at large include, for the eastern regional, Mrs. Larz Anderson of Massachusetts and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of New York. For the northern regional, Mrs. Sam McKelvie of Nebraska and Mrs. Albert Bush Manly of Illinois. The southern regional is represented by Mrs. Glen C. Frisell of Florida and Mrs. Marie Louise Bankston of Louisiana, while for the western regional are Mrs. W. S. Crosey of Washington and Mrs. Daniel Lothrop of California. In addition there is a full list of national officers, besides city, sectional, and state organizations, with chairmen of national standing committees and directors of bureaus and departments. A thoroughly organized society it is, prepared to aid its members in every way possible, not only by the fraternity spirit, which means so much to the oft-disheartened young writer, but equipped also to give practical advice through its professional opportunity service.

It is the dream of the league that at the second national convention to be held in Washington in April, 1922, there may be organized a League of World Pen Women. At the time of this convention the annual book fair and authors' ball will be given, an event that attracts men and women from all parts of the United States. The League of American Pen Women is 24 years old, having been founded by 17 women in Washington. Recently the compilation of a list of professional women in America has been started, preparatory to issuing the first directory of that sort in this country. In the manuscript department expert criticism is given and manuscripts are placed.

The clubhouse is provided with a lower floor devoted to rest rooms and assembly rooms for receptions and lectures. Leading musicians appear before the members and their friends. In the basement of the club is "The Hoot of the Owl," a bohemian resort, where luncheon and dinner may be enjoyed by members and guests, and

On Hawaii's southernmost plateau, far from the tourist's tracks, are a number of extinct craters transformed into natural amphitheaters. One reaches a depth of nearly 500 feet and measures a mile and a half around the rim. The interior of this crater is completely lined with a carpet of long-bladed grasses, imprinted with zigzag trails where cattle hoofs have trampled, exposing the red soil to view. Morning glory vines overhang the slopes, coloring the walls with white, pink and purple blooms. Below, glowing circles brighten the turf where ohia trees have sprinkled their pink-red petals and crimson-colored fruit. With lavish prodigality oranges, lemons, guavas, and rose apples lay their yellow offerings, like gilded prizes, upon the arena floor.

Within this fruit-filled bowl, the wind is stilled. The chirp of a linnet can be plainly heard as it darts for a fruited perch. The odor of cherimoy scents the air, mingled with the fragrance of guava. It is an interesting sight to see the children at play, clambering up the high limbs, teetering on the low ones or coasting down the grassy slopes on improvised sleds to tumble in a heap before an assortment of multicolored fruit.

Occasionally a young calf roused from its slumber interrupts their chatter, calling noisily for its mother—only to arouse a chorus of unsympathetic laughter as it scampers away kicking its heels in the air.

where board meetings are also held. The league publication, The Pen Woman, is an attractive magazine, with contributions by members.

The striking posters on the club walls were produced by the camouflage section of the forty-second engineers, on their return from the front. They illustrate characters in history or fiction, as "Paris and Helen" and "Arabian Nights," by G. Ashworth; "There Was a King in Egypt" and "Helena Ritchie," by Fred Murray; "The Rubaiyat" and "Madame Butterfly," by Adolphe W. Blondheim; "The Little Minister," by Leslie Thrasher, and "To Have and to Hold," by Eugenia Delano, a member of the club, besides two in charcoal, "The Amazing Interlude" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by H. D. Eby. All of the poster artists are recognized painters or illustrators.

"These posters have proved such an attraction," says President du Puy, "that when the club moves into larger quarters I hope we shall have an auditorium that will display them properly."

Mrs. du Puy, as national president, is making a lecture tour this season, speaking before branches of the organization and clubs of literary women. Her first address was before the New York League of American Pen Women, on October 14, when she explained the plans for the coming year. The League of American Pen Women is cooperating with the State Department and the press clubs in Washington in offering hospitality, entertainment and assistance of every kind to press representatives attending the Conference for the Limitation of Armament in November. Writing women who visit Washington at that time are especially invited to national headquarters of the league, where they may secure information and help, if needed.

### The First American Botany

Humphry Marshall, the author of the first American Botany, was a distinguished pioneer horticulturist. He was a cousin of John Bartram, and his own garden at Marshalltown, Pennsylvania, was almost as famous as the well-known Bartram's Garden at Kingessing. He was first engaged in the collecting of native plants and seeds for shipment to Europe; later he began to plant his botanic treasures at home, where many of them are to be seen to this day. Many of the native forest trees planted by the hand of the botanist have now attained a majestic size.

In 1780 Humphry Marshall began to prepare an account of the forest trees and shrubs of this country, which was completed and printed at the end of the year 1785. Its full title was "Arbustum Americanum: the American Grove, or an Alphabetical Catalogue of the Trees and Shrubs, Natives of the American United States." It was considered a useful and highly creditable work for the times. Marshall was the author also of the "Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening," which was the second horticultural work printed in America. It appeared in 1799.

The old stone house wherein Marshall lived and wrote his famous books still stands in the midst of the trees and shrubs that he planted. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and is most interesting with its quaint cupboards, closets, and nooks. A microscope of antique form presented to the botanist by Dr. John Fothergill is now in the possession of some of his descendants.

The second annual exhibition of pictorial photography will be held in the Frederick & Nelson Auditorium, November first to twelfth. The exhibition is provided with a lower floor devoted to rest rooms and assembly rooms for receptions and lectures. Leading musicians appear before the members and their friends. In the basement of the club is "The Hoot of the Owl," a bohemian resort, where luncheon and dinner may be enjoyed by members and guests, and

On Hawaii's southernmost plateau, far from the tourist's tracks, are a number of extinct craters transformed into natural amphitheaters. One reaches a depth of nearly 500 feet and measures a mile and a half around the rim. The interior of this crater is completely lined with a carpet of long-bladed grasses, imprinted with zigzag trails where cattle hoofs have trampled, exposing the red soil to view. Morning glory vines overhang the slopes, coloring the walls with white, pink and purple blooms. Below, glowing circles brighten the turf where ohia trees have sprinkled their pink-red petals and crimson-colored fruit. With lavish prodigality oranges, lemons, guavas, and rose apples lay their yellow offerings, like gilded prizes, upon the arena floor.

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## A STILL DAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The autumn's dye has splashed the hill  
With yellow, red, and brown.  
The wind is hushed. The woods are still.  
Yet in the road beyond the mill  
The leaves are drifting down.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### A Japanese View

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I beg to call your attention to the fact that when I visited your country in 1917, as a parliamentary delegate, you kindly published in your valuable paper my views regarding the naval disarmament in the Pacific of the United States and Japan, as referred to in the preface of my little book entitled, "The Proposed Reduction of the Naval Armaments of the United States and Japan."

Before publishing in book form my views expressed therein, I made them public through the "Tokyo Nichinichi" and the "Osaka Mainichi," the largest papers in Japan. I might venture to say that my idea was greatly sympathized with by the majority of the readers. This, at least, I can say with confidence, that friendly cooperation with America is the ardent desire of the whole nation. Would you be good enough to introduce the gist of my idea of naval disarmament through your valuable paper for the sake of the betterment of the relations between the two nations?

(Signed) K. Mochizuki.  
The House of Representatives, Tokyo, September 29, 1921.

Kotaro Mochizuki, M. P., writer of the foregoing letter, says, in the preface of his book, "The Proposed Reduction of Naval Armaments of the United States and Japan," that "the author has long adhered to the view that the lasting friendship of the United States and Japan can be effected only by the abolition of warlike preparations of these two countries in the Pacific," and he looks askance at "the steady and unbroken development of America's sea power in the Pacific, with naval bases in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the Aleutian Islands." He says further, "Japan ought to discuss the Japanese-American problem with the United States frankly and candidly, in the spirit of Christian justice which is fundamental to peaceful relations between the two countries, and with a sincere intention of solving the problem, and, consequently, of contributing largely to the world civilization by cooperating with the United States." As to President Harding's present effort, he says, in conclusion, "I hail the coming Conference as a realization of the views which I have persistently advocated since I visited the United States in 1917 as one of the delegates for the Japanese Parliament, and I rejoice for the sake of humanity and justice to see the present most felicitous development in the international situation."

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## PROFITS LARGE IN MARKETING TRADES

Inquiry by Agricultural Commission Reveals Overcrowded Conditions in Wholesale and Retail Lines Adding to Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry, which has conducted an exhaustive survey of the distribution of agricultural products in the United States, including marketing and handling of raw products, has come to the conclusion that excessive and cumbersome distribution and an overcrowding of the trades engaged in this process is responsible for the widespread difference in prices between the producers and the consumers.

One fact that has been stressed by all economists in connection with the high cost of living and which the farmers in particular have stressed is the difference between the price they receive for their produce and the price which the consumer has got to pay after the produce has been through the multitude of wholesalers and retailers. Witnesses before the commission have shown, for instance, that in some cases 60 cents and more of every dollar that the consumer pays actually goes to middlemen who handle it as distinct from the producers.

The difference between such a situation and that in a country like cooperative Denmark, where the cost of handling is reduced to a minimum of 10 cents of each dollar, caused the commission to go into the question, not of course with the belief that it could be reduced to such limits in this country, but to ascertain to what extent it is possible to cut down the distribution costs and to lessen the spread between the producers and the consumers. This is regarded by the commission as one of the vital aspects of economic reform in America.

### Results of Survey

In the course of this survey the commission has obtained data showing the number of retail establishments in certain trades, the number of wholesalers in these trades and the relation between the number of establishments and the number of persons to be served by them.

The tables so far compiled show in part that there are 956,419 retail establishments in the principal lines. There is one retailer for every 111 persons, or one retailer for every 26 families. The persons employed in retail establishments number 3,585,368, or 3.3 per cent of the population. In the trades covered there were 27,083 wholesalers, or one wholesaler for every 3,309 persons, or 993 families. The selected trades covered by this list do not include dealers in perishables and many of the minor lines, and it is probable that the total number of retail establishments is in excess of 1,200,000. Retail grocers and delicatessens constitute the largest retail group and of these there are 355,212, or one for each 315 inhabitants or 73 families. In the grocery trade there are 5590 wholesalers, or one wholesaler for each 56 retailers.

In the men's furnishing line there are 40,399 dealers, or one for each 2616 inhabitants, or one for each 602 families. This would be equivalent to one retail men's furnishing store for each 907 men and boys above 12 years of age in the country.

### Ratio of Service

There are 35,207 retail dry goods stores serving an average of 2002 persons, or 691 families. These retail dry goods stores are served by 2750 wholesale establishments, or one wholesale establishment for every 13 retail establishments.

There are 141,867 retail boot and shoe dealers serving an average of 745 persons each, or 172 families. These retailers are supplied by 1390 wholesale establishments. That is to say, one wholesale establishment on the average supplies 101 retail boot and shoe stores.

There are 55,633 candy stores in the United States served by 8572 wholesale candy dealers, or about one wholesaler for every 6 1/2 retailers. So far as the commission is able to estimate it, the approximate number of persons employed in wholesale and retail trades amounts to 3,644,073, or 3.4 per cent of the population of the United States.

These figures present a fairly accurate picture of the magnitude of the retail and wholesale trades as far as it can be presented by figures showing numbers of establishments in ratio to population. While no definite conclusion can be drawn from data thus far gathered by the commission, it seems probable that many of the retail lines and some of the wholesale lines are overcrowded, and that this condition is in some measure at least responsible for both the business failures which occur in these trades and for the large proportion of the total expense of distribution represented by wholesale and retail distribution.

## NATIONAL GARMENT STRIKE THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The ultimatum of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, putting piecework and wage reductions into effect on November 14, will be submitted to the 60,000 workers here this week and a strike vote taken, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Saying that he felt certain that the workers would vote unanimously for a strike, Mr. Schlesinger charged that a nation-wide plot existed among man-

ufacturers to reestablish sweat shop conditions. Every worker in the market will be called out in case of a strike, he said, and such a strike would not only involve 100,000 garment workers but would affect at least 400,000 family dependents of these workers.

The strike is likely to be nationwide, Mr. Schlesinger said, adding that the union's Chicago office had notified him that the Cloak Manufacturers Association of that city had announced that on November 14 they would reestablish piecework in their shops also. New York and Chicago are said to be the leading cloak and suit markets of the country. Working agreements with the union expire November 1. In nearly all of the markets because of temporary contracts negotiated last April when manufacturers proposed piecework and lower wages.

## IMPORTERS OPPOSE VALUATION DUTY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The American valuation plan in the proposed Fordney Tariff Bill will eliminate the placing of future orders for foreign goods, because of ignorance of the prices at which such goods will be valued, according to the National Council of Importers and Traders. Placing American valuation on certain products in the bill would mean a duty twice the whole Labor cost of the article, it was said.

While it would be possible to establish reliable American valuations on domestic goods, it would be impossible to stabilize American valuation on foreign goods, a member of the council points out, and the plan would make possible endless fraud and dishonesty. Other objections were that the natural tendency of commodity prices was downward, but that the Fordney tariff would have the opposite effect, and that the plan would mean higher prices to the consumer on many articles, as the elimination of foreign competition would give domestic manufacturers an opportunity to put up their prices, having a monopoly on their manufactured goods.

## EXHIBITION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Assembling under one roof what is said to be the largest exhibition of textile machinery and textile products ever achieved, the International Textile Exposition will open in Mechanics Building this afternoon to last until November 5. In conjunction with the exposition leaders in the manufacturing and engineering field connected with the industry will gather for the conventions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the New England Association of Commercial Engineers. The federal government will cooperate in the exposition through the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which will have samples of cotton goods from world markets on display. It is hoped through such showing to reach the manufacturer and exporter and afford him opportunity to compare fabrics and form a general idea of the extent and nature of his competition from other nations. Chiefs of one of the commodity divisions of the bureau devoted to interests allied with the textile trade will be in Boston for the exposition.

## INDUSTRIAL GROUP PROTESTS SURTAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At the closing session of the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts a resolution condemning the policy of levying high surtaxes was adopted by a unanimous vote. Copies of the resolve were sent to President Harding, members of the congressional delegation from Massachusetts, and to the Senate Committee on Finance.

"The excess of exports over imports cannot be liquidated," the resolution says, "by gold importation, nor would it help the United States agriculture or industry if it were. This liquidation can best be accomplished by sale of foreign securities to American investors. The present high surtax rates of the income tax law forces such investors to put their funds in tax-exempt securities. This is one of the most important reasons a maximum surtax in the pending tax bill in excess of 32 per cent would be detrimental to the present and future prosperity of the United States."

### NOMINATION CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
AUGUSTA, Maine.—In approving the nomination of Charles E. Gurney of Portland to be chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, the Governor's Council has ended the deadlock which has existed between the council and the chief executive since the resignation by request of Benjamin F. Cleaves and the selection of Howard Davies of Yarmouth as the Governor's appointee for the office. The Governor, after the council had four times refused to approve the appointment of Mr. Davies, abandoned his stand when faced by the possibility of a railroad strike.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MONTH'S BUSINESS

Survey of Association of Credit Men Shows Banking Reserves Increasing and Larger Traffic and Incomes on Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The best attitude for the members of the American Association of Credit Men to take today is that of helping by sane and sound practices the gradual recuperation of business and of keeping the head of commerce pointed in the right direction, according to J. H. Tregoe, secretary of the organization, who adds that, without depreciating messages from high places, it would be well to guard against any but a reasonable optimism, and any attempt to attain full recuperation by unnatural processes. Following a careful survey of the country, assisted by information gleaned from secretaries of 133 affiliated organizations and the association's research department, he reports improvement in the business situation during the last 30 days.

"The reserves of the federal reserve banks and the banks generally are improving, especially in the industrial sections. This is favorable and shows that when business becomes more active there will be funds available at a reasonable charge," said Mr. Tregoe. "Banks, however, are very much complained of. This reflects the tendency of the bank to mother resources at present and to urge the liquidation of loans."

### Increased Rail Traffic

"In large cities the department stores are doing a fairly good business. This reflects buying ability with the middle classes, which are still inclined to spend. In the rural districts, however, stores are not busy. The agriculturalist is disposed to liquidate old indebtedness and to purchase not beyond his actual requirements at this time."

"Railway companies are showing increased traffic and income. Indisputably, people are beginning to travel again. On the opposite side are the high traffic rates, making difficult the movement of heavy commodities over long distances, and furnishing a real hindrance to the accelerated business. The railways should be put in a position, by the liquidation of operating costs, to reduce the traffic rates."

"Wholesale prices are measuring just a little above the decline of several months ago, showing a decrease of about 45 per cent from the peak of 1920. The cost of living, however, has declined but 19 per cent from the peak and showed a slight increase in August, according to the figures of the Department of Commerce. The cost of living must decline."

### Labor's Efficiency

"The chief hindrances now are fuel and shelter. The efficiency of Labor has increased in some instances, a very hopeful sign because costs can be reduced just as greatly by increased efficiency as by a lower money wage. In other fields, however, Labor is resisting the liquidating process. This is especially so in many industries and with the need so apparent for cooperation between employer and employee, it seems strange that any hindrance should be opposed to a liquidation of Labor costs, at least commensurate with the decrease in living costs. In agriculture, the cost of producing crops showed a marked decline in 1921. In industries, reducing the overhead is proving a serious problem and difficult to handle."

Reduced unemployment and increased activity in some of the basic commodities such as iron and steel are cited by Mr. Tregoe as favorable signs. The present outlook in mining is hopeful, he believes, and he expects improvement in copper and other minerals in the coming winter or spring. An unfavorable sign, he says, is the wide difference between the basic price and the fabricated price. Reduction of this difficulty will bring confidence, he said. The best panacea is consistent work with faith in the future and in the nation.

"The international situation has not improved, and cannot until the new countries in Europe become economic units," Mr. Tregoe added. In conclusion, there is every reason for us to hold abiding faith in the future, to shirk no responsibility and to do everything within our powers to keep the recuperation process moving so that eventually, and in the early spring, perhaps, a very distinct improvement can be recorded."

## NEW PAN-PACIFIC PRESS ORGANIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Honolulu News Office  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The closing business session of the Press Congress of the World was marked by the launching of an organization that will be known as the Pan-Pacific Regional Press Conference. Walter Williams was elected president of the World Press Congress. James Wright Brown, owner of Editor and Publisher, New York, and Franklin P. Glass, of Birmingham, Alabama, president of the American Press Association, were named vice-presidents, to represent the United States during the ensuing year.

Invitations were read from Brazil, Japan, and Oklahoma, but no action was taken on the meeting place of the next congress.

The business session followed a luncheon tendered by the Honolulu Advertising Club to the congress delegates. Motozasa Zumato, publisher of the Herald of Asia, speaking in behalf of the Japanese delegation, expressed the belief that the differences existing

between the United States and Japan, and any that may arise in the future, will be amicably settled, declaring that much responsibility rests upon the press of the two nations.

Other speakers at the session included: H. L. Bridgman, business manager of the Brooklyn Standard-Union; Virgilio R. Beteta of the Latin-American Press Association; K. H. Wang of China, who outlined the need of improved facilities by the Chinese press; Henry Chung of Korea, secretary of the Syngman Rhee, who spoke on the laws of England; Charles R. McClatchy, of the Sacramento Bee, who emphasized the need of cheaper press rates and more adequate means of transmission of press matter; Gregorio Nieva of the Philippines, and Guy Innes of Australia.

## SENATE STIRRED ON RACIAL QUESTION

Mr. Harding's Alabama Speech Moves Committee to Accept Resolution for Commission for Studying Negro Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding's recent courageous utterances at Birmingham on behalf of political and economic justice to the Negro has aroused strong support from unexpected sources in Congress for a far-reaching investigation of the whole race question with a view to bringing about more harmonious relations between the white and colored people of the United States.

For many months the Senate Judiciary Committee has pigeonholed a resolution providing for exactly this sort of action, introduced by Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, a State where the Negro question bears close relation to the problems of the so-called "black belt." Senator Spencer announced last night that the subcommittee to which the resolution was referred is ready now to report it favorably.

It is Senator Spencer's proposal to create a nonpartisan commission of three white men from the south, three colored men from the north and three colored men authorized to inquire into the conditions surrounding the colored people of the United States, and to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the unrest among them, and if there be racial friction, its cause, and to propose such remedies as in their judgment are best calculated to quiet the unrest and to develop harmonious relations between the two races.

"I have found an unusually favorable sentiment for the adoption of my resolution since President Harding's Birmingham address," said Senator Spencer. "It contains potentialities that will make for good. No one could reasonably object to the character of the commission, which would be appointed by the President and would be authorized to report its recommendations to Congress. Only by going to the bottom of causes can any real remedies be found, and this is what my resolution proposes. There is an alarming increase in race antagonism. Lynching is only one phase of the question."

Senator Spencer is heartily in favor of the anti-lynching bill recently reported to the House of Representatives but he was emphatic in stating that Congress must do more than stamp out mob rule if it is to meet squarely all the issues.

The advisability of urging Congress to provide in each house a standing committee on racial questions, to which all matters of racial difference of national importance shall be referred, is proposed by the National Sociological Congress and other organizations which are interested in such problems. It is claimed that the present committees to which such matters have been referred in the past were too busy to pay necessary attention to racial questions, hence the difficulty of presenting matters calculated to conserve the welfare of the Negro race before Congress.

Among other things which Senator Spencer would have the proposed racial commission investigate are the living conditions of the Negroes in all sections of the country and the opportunities for industrial and economic advancement. Senator Spencer says he is not urging social equality and believes that the injection of any such proposal would be injurious to the commission in endeavoring to reach a better understanding between the two races.

His resolution is before a subcommittee consisting of Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut; Richard P. Ernst (R.), Senator from Kentucky, and Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina. The latter, it is understood, is opposed to any action on the resolution at this time. Indeed, there is little probability of the Senate taking up the resolution at this session, owing to the congestion of its legislative program. Senator Spencer has been given to understand, however, that it will be brought to a vote after next December.

### "NO ILLITERACY" MADE SLOGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The slogan, "No illiteracy in North Dakota by 1924," has been adopted by the state Department of Education.

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## FARMERS DEFEAT NONPARTISAN RULE

League Candidates Recalled in North Dakota Election—Independents Are Strong in Country and Weak in Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BISMARCK, North Dakota.—After five and a half years of bitter political warfare which often made enemies of neighbors, North Dakota has, in its first recall election, unseated Lynn J. Frazier, Governor; William Lemke, Attorney-General, and John N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

With 471 precincts missing, Rangvald A. Nestos, anti-Nonpartisan League candidate for Governor, had 102,189 votes, against 84,890 for Governor Frazier. There appears only a remote chance that the remaining rural precincts will swing strong enough to Governor Frazier to overcome his handicap. Mr. Nestos appears to have won by from 6000 to 10,000 votes.

With the election of Mr. Nestos, the voters of the State turned the key in the Bank of North Dakota and abolished the State Home Builders Association. Their fate depended on two initiated measures, and the untalented vote on them indicates that the vote was substantially the same as that for the governorship.

The greatest gain made by the anti-League forces was in the farmer vote. In many rural precincts, both in the rich Red River Valley farming country and the prairie country of the west and northwestern part of the State, there was a marked decline in the Nonpartisan vote. Gains were reported for Governor Frazier in many cities.

It was the silent voter who turned the expected Nonpartisan victory into defeat. The campaign had been unusually quiet. The vote represents a loss of confidence of thousands of league farmers in the Nonpartisan administration and in the state-owned industries program of the farmer-labor organization. Losses in the operation of the state industries, bank failures, and failure of the consumers' cooperative store, with losses to 10,000 farmers, together with increased taxes, apparently changed the views of many voters.

A. C. Townley, who founded the Nonpartisan League and who was later supplanted as its director in North Dakota, was in North Dakota on Saturday, but refused to comment on the election. Governor Frazier refuses to concede his defeat until all returns are in.

## "ARMISTICE ELM" TO BE PLANTED AT CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Trees in the public parks and in the grounds of public buildings, of which Washington has so many, are to be labelled, a design having been approved by Lieut.-Col. C. O. Sherill, engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, by the Fine Arts Commission. It consists of a small cast iron plate curved to fit the tree and screwed securely in place. On the face of the plate is one of aluminum bearing the common and scientific names in embossed letters. About 1000 trees will be marked this autumn. This is the result of correspondence with officers of the American Forestry Association.

An "armistice tree" is to be planted in the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial on November 7, the opening of Armistice Week, to mark the calling of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The tree, an American elm, will fit in with the landscape plans of the architects in charge of the memorial.

## DISCLOSURE OF TAX DATA IS FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Income tax returns made to the Treasury by corporations would be open to inspection at the request of either House of Congress under an amendment to the tax revision bill adopted by the Senate without a record vote.

James A. Reed, (D.), Senator from Missouri, made the fight for the amendment, pointing out that some interests asking for higher tariff protection had refused to furnish the Senate Finance Committee information as to their net profits and other phases

of their business regarded by the committee as necessary. Under the existing law, corporation and other income tax records can be opened to inspection only upon order of the President and under such regulations as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Previous to the vote on the Reed amendment, the Senate accepted a compromise amendment striking out the provision imposing a tax of 50 cents on surety bonds and on all policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles of real estate and mortgage guarantee policies.

W. M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, offered an amendment to the corporation tax section exempting from the 15 per cent corporation tax corporations "organized exclusively for cooperative home ownership." The amendment was urged by New York representatives of such corporations who conferred with Republican leaders.

## AMERICAN LEGION'S CAMPAIGN TO AID IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Industry rather than charity is the basis on which the American Legion has pledged the legion to see that unemployed ex-service men get food and shelter this winter. Announcement of that purpose was made in a telegram sent to President Harding by John G. Emery, national commander of the legion, following a meeting of the unemployment conference call by Mr. Emery. The telegram was as follows:

"I have the honor to report that the American Legion committee on unemployment has committed the legion to the task of caring for the 900,000 jobless ex-service men. We desire to cooperate with your committee and have placed the responsibility directly on the 11,000 legion posts of the country to see that our buddies get employment. The soldier wants work, not charity. Industry is the basis upon which we shall see that he gets food and shelter."

Recommendations made to each legion post by the unemployment committee provide for this scheme of procedure:

"No charity. Make industry the basis of relief.

"Discourage parades of the unemployed. Discourage bread lines and soup kitchens.

"Let each employed legionnaire accept the responsibility of obtaining employment for one ex-service man."

"Let each post of the legion elect an employment officer.

"Put a stop to fake soliciting of employment."

"Promulgate a spirit of cooperation between the posts and the welfare organizations of their districts.

"Bring the attention of employers to the fact that the ex-soldier is no longer the restless, dissatisfied man that he was in the months directly following the close of the war."

Figures on the number of ex-service men not employed were obtained by questionnaires sent to each post adjutant, and by reports from state adjutants. The questionnaires, as answered by the post adjutants show that the average per cent of former service men in the various states not employed is 21.5, while the average decrease in wages has been 32.5, and the average decrease in living costs has been 20.7 per cent.

### SAN DIEGO ENFORCEMENT GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—E. Forrest Mitchell, state prohibition enforcement agent, together with Charles Cass and Earl Miller, local prohibition agents recently appointed, after having made an investigation of this city, have expressed themselves as "very well satisfied with conditions in San Diego."

### PACIFIC TELEPHONE CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office  
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Rearrangement of service, changing 35,000 telephone numbers, is the program of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at this time. According to Mr. C. E. Hickman, superintendent of the company, the changes now being made will cost close to \$3,500,000.

### FRESNO POPULATION INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Fresno News Office  
FRESNO, California.—An increase in the number of white residents of Fresno and a decrease in the number of illiterates throughout the city and county are two features of the 1921 population report on the State of California, which has been received by Guy Leonard, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

## MAINE'S FINEST CROP OF APPLES

State Horticulturist Says It Is Due to Increased Interest in Orcharding and Greater Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUBURN, Maine.—Increasing interest in orcharding and the exercise of greater care are responsible for the finest crop of apples this year that the State of Maine ever has produced, according to Frank H. Dudley, state horticulturist, who says that Maine soil is especially adapted for the growing of apples. "I believe that," said Mr. Dudley, "as a broad and general proposition, Maine offers greater advantage for apple growing and larger financial returns for the capital and time invested than does California with its oranges. Increase in interest in orcharding in this State is due to the fact that machinery and materials have been perfected to such a degree that it is now possible to grow a much larger percentage of first quality apples than formerly. Interest in better care of orchards was perhaps stimulated by the fact that a few growers who took proper care of their orchards were able to carry off the prizes at the different shows and fairs of the State and of New England."

"The ease, rapidity and effectiveness of the dusting method has helped to create an interest in orcharding. This method fills a long-felt want because one is able to start the dusting machine at any time without spending hours in preparation. The dusting method has been in use for the past five years in this State. Twenty-three power machines are now being used in Maine orchards. Two thousand trees have been dusted with one machine a day."

## NEW YORK CANDIDATE OFFERS HOUSING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A constructive housing program, taking into consideration future as well as present emergencies, has been formulated by Maj. Henry H. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor. This is intended, Major Curran says, to reduce rents and house the entire population comfortably and decently.

The proposed program provides for the appointment of a housing commission, to be made up of men and women with proper qualifications for the work, with five definite lines of action mapped out. First, it would be their duty to increase the usefulness of the tax exemption law. They would also cooperate with the city plan work of the Board of Estimate, in coordinating local improvements with the most beneficial housing developments and in planning new transit routes in the best interests of housing; they would study the best types of housing and their adaptability to the various communities of the city, and would draft housing legislation to be introduced into the state Legislature for action.

### Fewer Women Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Men outnumbered women in every borough at the recent registration in this city, according to the Board of Elections, which announces that its statistics show that 369,910 more men than women qualified to vote at the November election. The total number of men and women who registered was 1,263,940. Of these, 816,925 were men and 447,015 women. Last year the number of women who registered for the presidential and gubernatorial election was greater than this year's figure by 54,040.

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## AT CROSS ROADS, JAMAICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
"But these people are not picturesque!" objects the tourist, who has come to Kingston by way of French and Spanish islands. And to be sure, they talk English with precision, and have a British stolidity that makes them somewhat like black cockneys. Downtown Kingston shuts tight at sunset, dusty, unlighted, deserted, characterless, with not even a movie show to entertain the Tanneys, who cling to the light and company of the hotel.

But the true center of the Jamaica capital is at Cross Roads, an African edition of the road in "Kim."

Any northbound tram will take you to Cross Roads in 20 minutes, where four highways meet at a cross-path angle, each bringing its own traffic and its own note.

Least "picturesque" of all are the well-to-do passengers by tram and hired hack, the equivalent of northern commuters, coming from the city, bound to a quaintly named suburb—Constant Spring, Halfway Tree, Matilda's Corner. Occasionally a motor dusts by with Americans headed for the other side of the island. Who else would buy in Jamaica an expensive commodity like speed?

Down from the hills by the crooked Old Hope Road saunter Mulvaney, Leary and O'Riheris, out of the cantonments where an English regiment is stationed. Kahki, pith helmet, clumping army shoes, swagger stick, a British remoteness from the surrounding crowd measurable almost in light-years, and mighty personal affairs of "Soldiers Three" discussed in nudges, winks and grunts. Bound for the movies or the ice cream pavilion, sometimes with the excitement of a regimental boxing bout in prospect, and again only an evening of sing-song and piano strumming.

The South Camp Road contributes black soldiers of the West India Regiment. Many of them wear campaign badges of the great war, for Jamaica sent a large contingent to East Africa. This regiment dates back to the American Revolution, when white and black loyalists in Georgia entered the British service. Later the regiment became all black, and was stationed in the West Indies. It has a record in the Napoleonic wars, fighting in the West Indies, and in the Ashantee and other African expeditions.

**Cross Roads Market**  
Cross Roads market is open six days in the week. Skillfully assorted and packed, the produce sold any morning might be hauled on a couple of motor trucks. But every pound of it is carried on the heads of walking women. Translated into horse power the energy would bring it from California to New York, and the sum total of mileage covered must be greater. These women leave little Negro clearings far up in the hills, walk 10, 20, 30 miles, and reach the market between sunset and midnight. There they camp on the steps along the curb until the gates open at dawn. Now and then there is a tiny donkey with papayas, but like as not his mistress carries the load. "Sketchy" is the word for her stock in trade, a two-peck basket packed with little of many different things—plantains, bananas, mangoes, yams, cassava, live chickens, coconuts, herbs and roots, eggs, charcoal, sugar cane, pineapples, papayas, potatoes, tomatoes.

Picturesque they certainly are, in the sense of something to draw, in every movement and pose, the color of turban, the contrast of cotton drapery on dark bodies. They cover the miles with a swift stride. The headload is carried easily, often at a jaunty angle, so much a part of the bearer that she will seldom set it down if she stops to rest or chat.

Both the market and the road are social institutions in Jamaica. The market woman comes 20 miles with a dozen plantains, as many oranges, a half-dozen eggs, a live cockerel and a quart of string beans. The whole lot may fetch a dollar. When the last "quistle" worth has been sold she buys some poor cut of meat, maybe the foreleg of a steer, or a coveted bit of Sunday snary, and starts back home. Sometimes the day's turnover is increased by taking along a child or two, each with its burden, bright-eyed, important, its little spindle-shanks keeping up bravely with Mamma's long stride.

It is not money or profit that counts, but the excitement of going to market. Very often, Jamaicans tell you, women might sell their produce near home, sometimes for better prices. But they prefer the stir and gossip of the road, which everywhere in Jamaica is for the walkers rather than vehicles. They tramp down mountain paths, form groups on the main road, and reach the city in straggling companies. All the way there are meetings, discussions, news, jokes, laughter, and frequently high-pitched quarrels—"throwing words" is the Jamaican term—that never come to anything but loud guffaws in the end.

Every other morning our cook goes to market. We need food, of course, but it is also a social function for her. A tall, strong, handsome brown girl from the country, scrupulously clean, and making a distinction of working for Americans, she wears her best blue duck gown, her Sunday shoes with the ribbon bows, a large white apron and her new hat. She "can't read alone," so the market is her newspaper. Polite brown gentlemen assist her with her basket, give her lifts in public hacks, and lend their influence and broad shoulders when marketing becomes a physical struggle. She is known as our cook, and any particular preference for dainties out of season, such as mangoes and papayas, passes around the market and back into the hills until that article is forthcoming.

Cheerfulness, happiness, laughter—

the Jamaican insists that these are his national characteristics, and we insist upon optimism.

See them embodied in the Jamaica beggar.

Through Latin America, dolefulness is the note of the beggar, with his whining appeal.

But the Jamaica beggar will take you off your guard. He wears a frock coat, rustily respectable, has the air of a decayed deacon, and greets you cordially, doffing his hat.

"Good Mawning, Sah. How is yo' today?"

"Fine and dandy—how about you?"

Through the civilities, he leads up to the difficulties of living nowadays, even in Jamaica, suggests that things must be done more cleverly in America, calls you "master" or "mistress"

notions. Everything is right under his hand, so that he hardly moves behind the counter, and 3 shillings would buy his entire stock of a given article. Purchase all his toothpowder today, and the 3 shillings' worth would be replenished tomorrow. Mysteriously—nobody ever seems to bring him fresh goods. His customers are mostly Negroes. Trim servants buy odds and ends for mistress. Market women on their way home bargain and choose without setting down their head loads. The place is a social center. When a white person enters he is served at once, and black folks wait.

Our Chinese grocer is no longer Sing Lee but, like most of his countrymen in Jamaica, has adopted an English name—something like "Clifford Wilson." He wraps your small

purchase in a scrap of newspaper, names the price, and asks:

"How much that cost in America?"

You estimate one-quarter less. "In America everything cheaper," he says, accepting it as an economic law taught him by Confucius, along with two and two make four. This contact with an American suggests politics, which suddenly touch every nationality every day in the quietest corners of the world.

"Japan getting ready to fight America," he says, with unshakable conviction.

"What makes you think that?"

"The American Navy should be bigger—not big enough," he continues, ignoring your question.

Then his alert interest reveals roots.

"You hear about Shantung?" he asks. Two waiting market women begin to droop under their head loads, but do not remove them. "I come from Shantung. The American Senate is the friend of China. I hope we soon get Shantung back."

Jamaica has its little Parliament, but that seems to be absorbed, like all legislative bodies these days, imposing ingenious taxes—a halfpenny a stamp added to your letter, a penny or two on your movie ticket, and some mystical preference in import duties that may enable little Jamaica, with its \$2,000,000 worth of imports, help rehabilitate the pound sterling.

Jamaica's best friends have been the banana king, the steamship companies and other business interests. If its development were extended along these lines, benefit and stability would unquestionably follow. A market for Jamaican fruit, created in England, for instance, would give John Bull the banana, grapefruit and orange as plentiful staples, instead of the luxuries which they now are. Industries might be established to utilize island materials. When development of this sort is undertaken, then the black folk who animate Cross Roads may lose some of their picturesque—the picturesqueness of shilling wages, illiteracy, human muscles and the human head doing the work of King Coal and the Giant Petroleum.

Fort McHenry still unsold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Following widespread protest against the selling of Fort McHenry by the government, the Secretary of War is said to have received favorably the request of the people of this city that the fort be converted into a national park. The sentiment of Baltimore people to have it reserved for this purpose apparently is unanimous.

## LIQUOR CASES IN FEDERAL COURTS

Anti-Saloon League Attorney Takes Issue With Those Who Class Volstead Act Violations as Cases of Trivial Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"To classify violations of the Volstead act with other cases of a trivial nature is to belittle in the minds of the public the Eighteenth Amendment and its

increased court business. In other words, 92 per cent of the increase in the number of federal cases has been due to other causes. Brushing all of this aside, however, the phase that deserves special attention is that violations of the Volstead act are to be classed as cases of a trivial nature and not worthy of the attention of a United States court."

**Progress of Amendment**  
Mr. Doty here reviewed the progress of the prohibition amendment, calling attention to the fact that the necessary 36 states ratified it within 13 months of the date of submission and that the entire group of 45 states had ratified it within 15 months, or, in other words, in a trifle more than one-seventh of the maximum time al-

Judge Morton is not taken from any of his judicial statements from the bench, but from an expression of opinion as to matters of policy. Nevertheless, the very high regard that the average American citizen has for even an unofficial opinion of a federal judge makes the statement of more than usual consequence, but it is hard to understand from what viewpoint violations of the Volstead act can be placed in the category of trivial cases.

**Declarations of High Courts**

"The Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the supreme courts of the various states, have so often declared in such unequivocal terms their judicial view that the use of intoxicating liquor is a source of poverty, misery and crime, it is hard to understand why violations of law against their sale can be considered trivial. If the authorities who have the enforcement and the interpretation of the laws relating to the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, can use a fair portion of their time in running a saw and disposing of the violators of these laws, they will have removed a source of much other court business."

"It should be borne in mind, further, that there is perhaps no class of cases which could give rise to such numerous technical and far-reaching legal discriminations as the average liquor case, and for that reason it is important to note that the trained and experienced minds of judges long on the bench are needed to interpret and administer the law. It is to be hoped that Congress will accept the recommendation of Attorney-General Daugherty and Chief Justice Taft that additional federal judges be appointed to help relieve the resident federal judges in the disposal of all cases, and especially such as arise out of the interpretation and application of new amendments to the Constitution."

## MR. FORD ATTACKS RAIL STOCK METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—That the proposed railroad strike was threatened for the purpose of stock manipulation and called off because the manipulators accomplished a part of their purpose, or because they were frightened, was charged here on Friday by Henry Ford, who declared that railroads should throw their stocks and bonds away as he did and get down to business and make money.

Expressing his opinion that education consisted in learning to read and write and then of working out new ideas, mixing with people and acquiring experience, but that history was folly, Mr. Ford said that the St. Lawrence River, which shortened the route from inland America to England, should be made a canal. Speaking of the wool which went to England from the central west, he asked why the ships that carried it should not bring back suits and why those suits should be transferred from big boats into little ones when the big boats could be made to go all the way from one end to the other.

Mr. Ford said that he intended to put barges on the Barge Canal, that he believed in it, and believed in using water as much as possible. Waterpower, he said, was going to waste all over the country, and the United States was making a mistake, he said, in not producing as much as possible as cheaply as possible.

## BUSINESS VIEWS ON EMPLOYMENT

Committee of Merchants and Manufacturers Says Congress Must Act on Several Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Emphasis on permanent rather than emergency expedients in the solution of the unemployment problem is made by a subcommittee of Massachusetts manufacturers and merchants in reporting to the Governor's committee to promote work. The subcommittee places the burden of responsibility on Congress in declaring that nothing lasting can be accomplished until the post-war problems of the United States are dealt with. The merchants and manufacturers, they assert, can do little alone to remedy the unemployment situation, but must have the help of the community, the State and the nation.

By way of emergency recommendations the subcommittee suggests three points. The first proposes rotation of work in factories, by employing a large number of employees on part time rather than a small number on full time; the second suggests extensive manufacture of nonperishable material to fill depleted stocks; and the third urges embarking at once on necessary repair and construction work.

In recommending permanent remedies for the situation the subcommittee goes further, laying down eight points. It leads off with a plea for reduction of the tax burden through drastic governmental economies. With this should come revision of the tax laws to encourage investment of capital in productive enterprise instead of tax exempt securities.

The railroads and transportation are the subject of four suggestions, and the first would have radical changes in the transportation laws to end conflict between the Railway Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee asks prompt payment to the railroads of the government obligations, and prompt funding of the obligations of the railroads to the government. The committee would, also, repeal all rules "which prevent efficient operation of railroads."

Promptness is desired in the settlement of the tariff question to the end that the employee as well as employer may be safeguarded. The final point of the eight is all-embracing, and blithely puts a problem to the government to effect the "prompt readjustment of all factors in the economic situation which are abnormal."

**AMERICANIZATION PAGEANT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"America's Making," the pageant planned by Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, to commemorate the contributions made by people of many nations to the United States, opened on Saturday in the Seventy-First Armory. Gov. N. L. Miller, who opened the exposition, said that America had been rightly called a melting pot as 33 different nations had separately and collectively contributed to the making of America. The pageant will be repeated daily until November 10.



Jubilee Market, Kingston, Jamaica.



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## AFTERMATH OF THE BERENGUER AFFAIR

French Elements Seem Determined Not to Overlook General's Alleged Statements—Spanish Authorities Reticent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—French elements here and elsewhere are determined that the affair of the interview with General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner, in which, speaking to a Spanish correspondent at Melilla, he was reported as saying that France had ultimate designs on Spanish Morocco as part of a great French empire in North Africa, and that in such case Spain herself, between the colonial empire and the home country, would come largely under French influence, shall not be forgotten or overlooked if they can help it, and their tendency is, if possible, to make more and more of it. Interviews are being sought with Spanish ministers and former ministers, who are prepared to give such interviews upon this subject, but fortunately it is realized by the home statesmen that in this matter there is much virtue in silence.

It is inevitable in the circumstances that if the matter is to be discussed with any candor and even with the utmost friendliness, and the true nature of the relations between France and Spain subjected to any critical analysis, the question of Tangier must come into the discussion, and at the present moment is highly undesirable that the Tangier problem should be raised. Nothing is more likely than that it will raise itself again much sooner than anyone desires. And when Tangier comes into the question there must be difficulties in discussion between France and Spain.

### Spanish Policy of Reticence

If the idea did not seem so preposterous, an eminent personage remarks, one might imagine that the French efforts to provoke discussion at this moment had such ulterior objects as are thus indicated, at the very period when Spain is in the most difficult situation for dealing with such matters. France could never be so utterly unfair. Yet it is asked why the French press, against the obvious attitude of the Spanish Government to ignore the alleged interview with General Berenguer on the ground that he could not have said exactly what he is understood to have done, should so much insist on exaggerating the business. The general Spanish attitude is that the less that is said of the matter the better, not because Spain would for her own sake avoid it, but because whatever was said in the interview was unofficial, that there can be no proof of it, that it is improbable that all that was reported was said, and that whatever he said, General Berenguer had obviously no idea that all was going into the newspapers.

There are many persons in Madrid of the clearest intelligence and of the most friendly feelings toward France, believing that only in such friendship can there be the best safety and prosperity for the two nations, who at this juncture, when France poses as being so sensitive, would ask her for her official ideas upon the number and contents of books that have been published in Paris in recent years upon the theme of a projected great French colonial empire in North Africa, which was to be one of the biggest and most thorough things ever known, with the very utmost intimacy with France. The idea of the writers, who are running over with enthusiasm and are evidently encouraged by the high governmental authorities, is that North Africa should come to be as a part of France, as a veritable living member thereof, and in these dreams there is no mention of any Spanish Morocco or even of any Spain.

### Sentiment Toward France Cordial

These works have found their echoes in articles in the newspapers. The French Government would not doubt disown them, and would be quite entitled to do so, but there is this point, that they are evidently doing much to stir up French public opinion in the direction of this great French colonial empire in North Africa, and Spain, were she disposed to make trouble, might reasonably appeal to the French Government to exercise some of its restraining authority in such matters as these. She does not do so because, whatever she may think, she feels that such matters are best left undisturbed. Against this persistent propaganda in France what a trifling thing is the Berenguer interview, even taken at its worst, as a mere mention of this propaganda!

General Berenguer is in sympathies and temperament warmly disposed to France. Anyone conversing with him for the first time and noting his appearance, manners, and all the rest would in the absence of definite information almost take him for a Parisian. He has the manner. He knows General Lytautey well, and has the highest appreciation of his work. At the same time General Berenguer is Spanish, and he does not perceive the advantage of acquiescing in the general disposition of foreigners to consider the French work in their zone to be so infinitely superior to the Spanish, when in many respects it is not. That was why a few weeks ago at Tetuan, in the interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in which he was outspoken as he has ever been, he said that while Marshal Lytautey had just been telling the French Government that it gave him everything he asked for in the way of men, money and materials he would finish off the French pacification in three years, he, Berenguer, if also supplied by his government with all he asked for, could wind up the

Spanish pacification satisfactorily in two years, though the task was a big one than that set to the French. Probably he could.

### Note to Press Respecting Interview

After all, if a military commander's resources are unlimited one has a right to expect something big to be done quickly. Again, Spanish public opinion does not see the advantage of the nice things that Marshal Lytautey has said about Spain and his continual expressions of friendship for her. The same with Berenguer. The sincerity of such expressions need not be called into question, but to quote them as concrete facts, as evidence of real inner feeling and intention, with no reference to diplomatic necessities or amenities, is to be almost without a sense of humor.

Under pressure the Foreign Minister, Gonzalez Hontoria, has been led to communicate a note to the press concerning the famous interview. The government wisely refrains from anything in the nature of a formal or general declaration or explanation to France upon the subject. The Foreign Minister gives the assurance that the Minister of War and he himself have always been in favor of a loyal confidence between the military authorities of the two zones and recognize the importance of a reciprocal loyalty. He goes on to say that before becoming aware of the exact text of the statement that had been attributed to him, General Berenguer had intimated that, as he had been informed of it, it could not correspond to his actual views, that in the interview in question Franco-Spanish relations were only treated in a very casual manner with no reference to present times and circumstances, and that no statement implying mistrust between the two countries could have any relation to his thoughts and method of conduct. This expression, said the Foreign Minister, had been confirmed by General Berenguer when he had had the opportunity of perusing the text of the interview as it was published in one of the newspapers of Madrid.

### Spanish General Much Occupied

Mr. Hontoria added that it was, on the other hand, well known that General Berenguer had been absorbed since then in the final preparations for the offensive that had been recently begun and by the cares provoked on the eve of that offensive by the obstinate attack of the rebel Moors. "The War Minister and myself," Mr. Hontoria concluded, "have very definitely indicated from the beginning General Berenguer's friendly attitude toward France and how he has always been in favor of drawing closer the mutual confidence."

To this it has to be added that the Count de Romanones has been giving an interview to a French journalist in which he sets forth to calm the feelings of the people across the Pyrenees in the matter of these supposed statements, and gives the advice that all should avoid making any sort of statement that would have a tendency to wound the amour propre of the people of either nation—adding that the Tangier question ought to be settled as soon as the present operations are out of the way. He referred to the splendid effort that was being made by Spain, and praised the energy and skill of General Berenguer.

### Hoping for Tangier Settlement

"I know," the Count said, "the sentiments that are held by General Berenguer concerning France, and if I appointed him to the high office that he now occupies it was through knowing that he would do nothing that might disturb the understanding between France and Spain. The relations between Marshal Lytautey and our High Commissioner are excellent, and because of all this, even in the case of its being true, I could not concede any such excessive importance to the recently published interview with General Berenguer as the French press has attached to it."

"Berenguer is a soldier of too much merit not to feel for France the admiration that her glorious history has awakened in the world. I am absolutely convinced that after a few weeks the tranquil situation in Morocco will have been reestablished. Once this is done we shall resume with the French Government, inspired in a mutual spirit of confidence, the necessary conversations for fixing in some final manner the statute for the control of Tangier. The solution of the problem should be such that neither dissensions nor grievances shall result, and that no secret intentions shall be covered by it."

### IRISH TEACHERS ARE GETTING BETTER PAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Commissioners of National Education have issued their eighty-sixth annual White Paper, disclosing the satisfactory condition reached on behalf of the primary teachers whose average salaries have been gradually raised since 1914 from £110, £80, and £27 per annum, for teachers' mistresses and assistant-mistresses respectively, to £210, £162 and £93 in 1920.

Another improvement recorded was the abolition of the grading system which made the advance of the teacher depend on circumstances over which he or she had no control, such as the number of pupils attending the schools. It has been arranged that teachers of exceptional efficiency may get higher rates of pay than those named.

The report reveals the fact that the disturbed state of the country lowered the average attendance of the schools and it is still below pre-war numbers, but it commends the national schools on the whole for the creditable manner in which they kept up their work regardless of very trying and adverse conditions. It records that there are at the present 232 recognized bilingual schools in the western parts of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Kerry and Cork.

## EUROPEAN DISPUTES BEFORE THE LEAGUE

Assembly Considers Polish, Albanian and Armenian Questions, but Results Reached Cannot Be Called Satisfactory

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva is occupied by three important questions in the domain of international geography—the provision of a national home for the Armenians; the fixing of the Albanian frontiers; and the settlement of the melancholy dispute between Poland and her small neighbor, Lithuania. It cannot be said that in any of these three questions the result has been very satisfactory. First, as to Armenia: the Assembly passed a resolution, on the motion of Lord Robert Cecil (whose generous interest in the Armenians is inherited from his father, Lord Salisbury), that, in the probable event of a revision of the Treaty of Sevres, provisions should be inserted "safeguarding the future of Armenia, and in particular providing the Armenians with a national home entirely independent of Turkish rule."

Unfortunately, Mr. Bourgeois, the leading French delegate (inspired, it is supposed, by Mr. Hanotaux, who opposed Lord Salisbury's pre-Armennian policy 25 years ago), expressed a reservation on the last words of the motion, "entirely independent of Turkish rule." The Armenians at Geneva were much distressed at this action of the French representative, which indicated opposition to the resurrection of an independent Armenian state. Surely at this time the French are aware that to place the Armenians under the tender mercies of the Turks is to put the lambs in the power of the wolves. The massacre of Sassoun in 1894 of Constantinople in 1895, of Van in 1896, of Adana in 1909 testify to the misdeeds of "old" and "young" Turks alike. Great Britain's occupation of Cyprus in 1878—an occupation converted in 1914 into annexation—was ostensibly and formally undertaken in order to enable her better to watch over the introduction of reforms into the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, while articles 16 of the treaty of San Stefano and 61 of that of Berlin, both also in 1878, pledged the Porte "to guarantee the security of the Armenians against the Kurds and Circassians," and pledged the powers to "watch over the application" of the promised reforms.

### Mere Waste Paper

All these reforms were mere waste paper, and the friends of Armenia therefore welcomed the creation of an Armenian Republic as one of the results of the war. When the Republic was overthrown by the combined forces of the Turks and the Bolsheviks in December, 1920, the Armenians drove out the "red troops" and reestablished it two months later. Last March, however, the "reds," having seized the neighboring states of Georgia and Azerbaijan, again overthrew the Armenian Republic and occupied its capital, Erivan. After a heroic defense, the Armenian Government withdrew to the mountainous region of Zangezur, which held out till July. Thus, after three years of brief and stormy independence, the Armenian Republic was partitioned between the Bolsheviks and the Kemalists, just as before the late war, Armenia was divided between Russia, Turkey and Persia.

Those who heard the eloquent account given by Mr. Vicary, the distinguished American philanthropist, of his recent visit to Armenia, realize the urgent needs of that unhappy population. The ideal solution for the Armenians would have been the acceptance by the United States of the mandate over their country, of which American missionaries know more than most people. But that was not to be. Meanwhile the Armenian delegation at Geneva—Armenia has not been admitted, like Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to form the fifty-second state composing the League of Nations—would be content with the occupation of Turkish Armenia by a native gendarmerie, offered by the members of the League, and with its administration by an international commission, acting in the League's name, until the collapse of Bolshevik rule over Russian Armenia facilitates the reunion of both the Turkish and the Russian halves of the Armenian territory into one undivided state. Unhappily, Armenia has gained nothing at Geneva but sympathy and moral support, diluted by the ominous reserve of the French delegate, who seems to have learned nothing from the last 27 years of Armenian history. A Turcopol France is the negation of the Crusades, of which the French were the protagonists and St. Louis the martyr. But this is the age of financial concessions, of railways to construct, of quarries to work, of mines to exploit.

### Albanian Frontiers Question

Albania, unlike Armenia, is a member of the League, so that her delegate, the picturesque bishop, Monsignor Fan Noli, an Albanian born at Adrianople and for 15 years resident in the United States, was able to plead her cause in person before the Assembly. The Albanian Government of Tirana, after in vain appealing to the Council of the League (which declined to intervene, as the Conference of Ambassadors was at that moment discussing the question), had asked the Assembly to fix the Albanian frontiers, and deal with their alleged violation by the Jugo-Slavs. The Greek contention respecting the southern frontier was that that question was settled definitely by a series of decisions, ranging from the Corfu

Conference of May, 1914, to that of the Supreme Council of January 13, 1920, which assigned Northern Epirus to Greece.

The British authorities argued that, as President Wilson refused to accept that decision, it was subsequently withdrawn on February 26 by Mr. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George. Had Mr. Venizelos been still in power, he would doubtless have persuaded the League that Korymbos and Argyro-Castro were Greek. But his successors have no influence with the great powers, while the Albanians made an able propaganda, and France, for interested reasons, was, like Italy, against Greece. The former is said to have bartered away Northern Epirus in return for Italian support in the Upper Silesian question; the latter fears the formation of a great Greece with a powerful mercantile marine, already the third largest in the Mediterranean. When the question was discussed in the Committee of the League, the usual Balkan recriminations were hurled across the table, which happily separated the rivals, and on all sides there was too much eloquence.

Mr. Fisher, the British representative, wisely bade the Balkan delegates think less of their historic past and more of their future, and remarked that the statistics of Balkan disturbances were "like the figures in Herodotus." The committee ended by adopting Lord Robert Cecil's two resolutions: (1) recommending Albania now to accept the forthcoming decision of the Conference of Ambassadors; and (2) begging the Council to appoint a commission of three impartial persons, who should at once proceed to Albania to see how that decision was executed and to inquire into the disturbances on the Albanian frontier. But, as it was the conference of Ambassadors which really decided this Balkan debate in committee at Geneva, although highly dramatic, it was of little practical value, like so many of the League's Platonic votes, which lack the power to enforce them.

### Polish-Lithuanian Dispute

Nor was the appeal of both the Council and the Assembly to the Poles and the Lithuanians to settle their lengthy quarrel about the possession of Vilna successful in the case of the Poles, whose delegate, Professor Askenazy, showed little tact and no disposition to give way, probably in consequence of his strict orders from home. Mr. Hymans, the former Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his masterly report on this question to the Council and the Assembly, related how Vilna was occupied by the Lithuanians in 1917, taken by the Bolsheviks in 1918, consigned by them to the Lithuanians at the treaty of Moscow, and finally seized, in defiance of a solemn agreement, on October 9, 1920, by the Polish General, Zeligowski, who still remains there, although Professor Askenazy himself admitted before the Council at Brussels, that this filibustering general was "a rebel." The Poles, however, regard him as "a patriot," and their delegate declared that he would stay at Vilna until the people there had had a free opportunity of expressing their views on their future government.

The Council was obliged to abandon the idea of a plebiscite, but sent a military commission to keep peace between the two parties—the first instance of an expedition organized by the League. There being no possibility of inducing Lithuania to adopt a federal union with Poland, Mr. Hymans devised a scheme for the treatment of Vilna on the lines of a Swiss canton, for a military and commercial convention between the two neighbors, and for free access to the sea at Memel for the Poles. Two observations should induce the Poles to agree with their rivals: that of Lord Robert Cecil, that they are rapidly losing sympathy in England by this policy; and that of several other delegates, that the little Baltic states, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, if they do not agree among themselves, will one day be eaten up by Germany and Russia. Even the French, their warmest friends, gave the Poles similar advice, nor is it chivalrous in a newly-restored state to crush a smaller neighbor.

### DUTCH PARLIAMENT REOPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In her speech at the opening of the Dutch Parliament, Queen Wilhelmina dealt with the economic situation, laying great emphasis upon the general dislocation of economic relations and the gravity of the financial position. The development of friendly relations with foreign powers was a source of satisfaction, but the international position still required careful attention. The decision of the League of Nations to establish a permanent Court of Justice at The Hague was also a step in the right direction. The business during the session would include a naval bill dealing with the defense of the East Indies and a bill giving freedom from military service to conscientious objectors.

## OXFORD CONFERS ON ECONOMIC WELFARE

Industrial Welfare Society Extends Invitations to Leading British Firms to Send Representatives to Lectures at Balliol

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

OXFORD, England.—Vacation at Oxford is not synonymous with rest. Oxford is never at rest. The up trains resume when the down trains cease and when the regular tenants of the college go out of residence for the "long vac" their places in the lecture halls, and even in the bedrooms are taken immediately by others who come into temporary residence for purposes of conference and instruction. Sometimes the temporary dwellers are old time graduates, the clergy, teachers, and others who come back to deliberate upon the best method of using their acquired knowledge for the benefit of the community. Sometimes the conference consists of non-graduates, whose contact with the everyday world and its inhabitants has inspired them with a desire to bring about some amelioration of the conditions that prevail.

A conference of this latter description has just been concluded under the auspices of the Industrial Welfare Society and invitations were sent out to leading industrial firms in the United Kingdom for a representative from each to attend. The acceptances were so numerous that the immense dining hall of Balliol College was well filled at each of the lectures, followed always by an interesting discussion taken part in by men who knew what they were talking about.

### A Capable Thinker

One of the most interesting and instructive lectures was that given by Cecil DeLisle Burns, a graduate of the sister university of Cambridge, and who, since he relinquished his orders in the Church of Rome has come rapidly to the fore as a sound and capable thinker and lecturer on industrial topics and who, by the way, has just been appointed to the chair of philosophy at Birkbeck College affiliated to the University of London.

"Industrial history," he pointed out, "is practically confined to the last hundred years, and we are already confronted with a startling change of outlook and attitude and policy. The science of history consists in adjusting the perspective so that one's life can be seen in relation to the whole. The period of power and production extended from about 1750 to the middle of the nineteenth century, when great discoveries and inventions dominated the mass of men. A second period started about 1830 and lasted to the beginning of the twentieth century, the period during which distribution of trade seemed to dominate men's minds. It is also a period of restraint as opposed to power, the period of the factory acts and the growth of trades unionism. The present period is one not of trade or industry or restraint but rather of reorganization, or, in economic terms, of finance, the period of the trusts, combines, and the like.

"In the first period there fell into the hands of men an accumulation of power, not the direct result of search for that power or of conscious, energizing activity, which meant increased production. For instance, in the eighteenth century England did not export cotton goods but at the present time those exports run to several hundred millions a year. In 1750 London had a population of 19,000; today it is 5,000,000. Then the most wonderful individual was the manufacturer. Today we still believe that it is more important to produce goods than it is to consume them and we have inherited a certain amount of pride in the mere amount we can produce irrespective of its quality or use.

### Enormities of Dynasties

"The second period looked very much like the period of wars where the enormities of dynasties and thrones at the end of the middle ages brought the people into hostility and war. We get the accumulation of the restraint of power and the growth of new unions and the world had become one. In earlier times it did not affect us what happened in China and Japan. Now, if northeast Europe is tapped we get a thrill throughout the world. That is the result of the second period.

"In the third, or present period, there is the tendency of the employer of the late eighteenth century, the man who put his own capital into the work, to give place to the managing director. The financier, who now rules, is the person who accumulates and distributes capital. Another phenomenon is the consolidation of the workers and the amalgamation of trades unions. To some people it

looks as though what is happening is a consolidation of the forces for a final conflict. On the one side we have the financiers gathering their units until we have but one trust and on the other side unions gathering into one, and then the conflict. From the point of view of the historian there is no necessity that a conflict should result. What has happened is that the attitude of mind has changed. It is beginning to be seen that the production of the economist, as well as the distribution must become subordinate to something else. The workers are concerned no longer with mere tactics but with strategy, a fundamental change of front. There is beginning to be in the air a conception of the reorganization of industry.

### A Sign of the Times

"The welfare movement is one among the many signs of the times, indicative of this reorganization. It indicates a feeling that a man in a works is not merely an instrument of production, but is a man and must find his humanity, not merely in his wages, but in the actual work he does. Welfare is indicative of a new principle by which we shall make the step from the industrial to a more civilized period. In more primitive societies men had glass beads which they wore round their necks and they were admired for the number of glass beads which they possessed. In the present period men aim at more cars and hang them around them as their forefathers did their glass beads. Merely an accumulation of goods is absolute utility.

"We have been accumulating the materials for the art of life and never practicing the art. Our houses are terraces, the houses all alike and joined together. Our literature is the daily press, with its solemn stream of fatuities. And our dress? Would a civilized race live in colorless tubes? The nineteenth century said: 'We know all about evolution: it has produced us.' But the attitude of the twentieth century is to look forward to something better. A man must no longer be regarded as an instrument of production or an economical unit or even as a bundle of consumers into which is poured the metal produced by industry. The art practiced must be the art of life, which is not the mere accumulation of materials for painting, but the painting of the picture itself. Economists seem to suppose that the only way to happiness is by wealth, but if we are going to have powers in the near future besides which the powers of the nineteenth century will seem trivial, then it is all the more necessary that people should be impressed with the necessity of using those powers.

"We have come through three different stages and we have reached the point of saying: You must reorganize the whole mechanism upon a different basis altogether, the basis of the understanding of the art of life, the basis of humanity, in which the dominant motive shall be not what is to be got out of the worker or how the worker is to get more to enjoy himself, but how men are to produce the material so that they may produce the real art of life."

## TRAFFIC IMPROVES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—While there is some improvement in the movement of traffic over the various lines of railroad entering Sioux Falls, it is far behind the usual volume at this season of the year, according to local agents making daily rounds among prospective shippers with a view of keeping in touch with general trade conditions.

Some grain is being moved but this is not up to normal, and up to the present time no shortage of suitable box cars for handling grain in transit has appeared in this section. In the movement of live stock, that of hogs is at the low point of the year, but cattle and sheep appear to be on the increase.

Since a cattle shortage is reported in all sections of the northwest, no great amount of increase in freight transportation can be expected from that source, it is said. In goods and merchandise there is nothing near the normal volume being sent forward, but an improvement seems to have some degree of permanence.

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## VALUE OF TRAINING CHINESE IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Mr. Lenox Simpson, adviser to the Chinese Government, left London recently for Canada and the United States of America, to meet the first part of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference early in October. After four months' stay in England Mr. Lenox Simpson said that he was more than ever convinced that British opinion was highly favorable to Chinese aspirations and would indeed do everything possible to facilitate the building up of the new state. The great support which had been given him by the press throughout the country was a proof of that. One very important matter which would have to be attended to in the near future would be the provision of proper information and statistics regarding Chinese affairs in England, as it was a fact that most absurd ideas easily obtained publicity, simply because China was so far distant and the great changes which had occurred were not thoroughly understood.

Mr. Lenox Simpson also said that there were great hopes that when the Chinese people understood how deep was the interest taken by the British people in their welfare and how changed was the attitude on the subject of the Far East, that a stream of Chinese men and women would commence to flow toward this country to avail themselves of the great educational facilities which awaited them here. It was a fact that the education being received in England and Scotland by Chinese men and women, moral as well as intellectual—seemed to steady them more than education in any other country, and it would be his pleasant duty on returning to China to represent to the government the necessity of stimulating the movement toward England so as to get the best type of Chinese for government and industrial work. A remission of the Boxer indemnity in whole or part would vastly assist this; for the money lost to the British Exchequer would ultimately flow back a hundredfold in an increased trade created by good will.

## TRINITY COLLEGE IS LOYAL TO THE CROWN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In a formal address to the Lord Lieutenant, Trinity College, Dublin, took the opportunity recently to affirm its continued loyalty to the crown, an attitude it has maintained unwaveringly since its foundation by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. The address pointed to the distinguished services rendered to the State by its long roll of graduates and to the fact that the number of students during the present year was higher than ever it had been. It is close on 130 years since the college was opened to students of all creeds. Up to that time only members of Protestant denominations were eligible. In 1873 all religious tests were removed and 17 years ago it was in advance of Oxford and Cambridge in admitting women to its degrees. The address concluded hoping that the good feeling existing between the college and the other learned bodies in Ireland would be maintained and strengthened in the days to come.

Replying, the Lord Lieutenant assured the college representatives that he would give them any assistance it might be in his power to afford, adding that it was the pride of a university not to be dependent on governments, and that the memorials of Trinity's past were the best pledge that the greater opportunity presented to it in the future the more liberal would be its response.

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## PROMISE OF CHEAP FUEL IN VICTORIA

Sir John Monash Sees Sweeping Reduction in Cost of Electrical Power as Result of New Coal Mining Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
MELBOURNE, Victoria — When power begins to flow to Melbourne from the huge brown coal beds in Morwell, electricity will in all probability be sold in the Victorian capital at less than a halfpenny a unit and the price of coal be cut in two. This is the opinion of Sir John Monash, civil engineer and citizen soldier, whose military genius carried him to the command of the whole Australian Army in France with whom a large force of American troops were associated.

The Australian general passed his rivals at the front by reason of his faculty for intense concentration on every detail of a problem until it was technically solved, then proving it on the battlefield by ruthless aggressive blows. When the state of Victoria sought a man who would measure up to the enormous untapped wealth of the Morwell coal fields, it found him in Sir John Monash. Foresight, concentration and driving power have sent the Morwell electrical development scheme ahead, and in less than two years a new era in cheap power will open to the citizens of Victoria. When Monash says "less than a halfpenny a unit," he is not guessing.

### At Very High Pressure

The long distance, high tension transmission line from Yallourn, the new brown coal township close to and east of Morwell, to Newport, near Melbourne, will carry 80,000 horsepower, or 62,500 kilowatts, over 112 miles to the metropolis. While the current will be generated at 11,000 volts, transformers will raise it to 110,000 volts, at which very high pressure it will go through to Melbourne where it will be "stepped down" again until available for power purposes. The conductors will consist of 36 strands of aluminum wire with a steel core, and they will be carried by towers which will be 70 feet high; there will be 643 of these towers set from 500 to 1000 feet apart, built of galvanized steel and costing in all about \$75,000. When the scheme develops, a second transmission line will be built beside the first, and provision will also be made for supplying places along the route.

A line of poles will run parallel to the main power line and will carry telephone wires. The main transmission cables will not be nearer to the ground than 25 to 25 feet at the lowest point in the sag between towers, and the telephone wires will be 20 feet above ground at the lowest point. This height from the ground will be a complete protection and the galvanizing will make painting unnecessary. One of the subsidiary stations will be linked electrically with the large railway power station used in connection with the electric suburban railways in and around Melbourne. By this linking, there would be 60,000 kilowatts available in case of a breakdown on the main line.

When the powerful steam shovels, of the type used in digging out the Panama Canal, reach Victoria, the task of clearing away the overburden of earth at the brown coal field will go through rapidly. The larger shovel will take out 1000 tons of brown coal a day and will require only three men to work it. The coal will be dumped into small trucks on a narrow-gauge line, and these trucks will be hauled away by a cable operated on the same basis as the cable tramway.

Sir John Monash is considering the best way of supplying country centers with cheap power, although he asserts that the demand from the country for electricity at a flat rate, the same as that charged in the metropolis, is economically unsound. Possibly the solution may be a subsidy by rural authorities until the amount of power used from the transmission lines is sufficient to pay interest charges on those lines.

### Cutting the Coal Cost

Not only will Melbourne industries and households gain the long-sought boon of cheap power, but the coal famine of recent years will cease. Sir John believes that he will be able to cut the price of coal down by a half. By briquetting the coal it will be possible to get rid of the large percentage of water—about nine hundredweight to the ton of coal, and this unprofitable weight will not have to be carried over the railways or paid for by the consumer. Broken coal briquettes contain a heat value per pound of \$500 British thermal units, as compared with 13,000 units for the best Newcastle (New South Wales) steam

coal, but the cost of the brown coal briquette would be about half the price of the latter.

Extensive experiments are to be carried out with pulverized coal by the Electricity Commission (of which Sir John Monash is chairman), which has charge of the Morwell scheme. Moreover, the commercial possibilities connected with the distillation of brown coal are declared by Sir John Monash to be very great.

The chairman of the Electricity Commission holds decided views on the functions of municipalities in the distribution of power. Replying to the complaint from one municipal authority that the commission was trying to eliminate the electrical undertakings of metropolitan councils, Melbourne City Council excepted, Sir John denied that any such intention had been expressed by the commission, but he made clear his view that municipalities acting as middlemen in the distribution of current to consumers had no right to make a profit on the transaction.

### Municipality Rebuked

"I asked them what they meant by making a profit out of the simple distribution of electricity," he informed the press. "I pointed out that the principle involved was entirely wrong, and opposed to that on which the state electricity scheme had been established. In effect it means that if every municipality has the right to take cheap current and distribute it at its own profit to consumers, industry will never benefit. The profits would go toward keeping down the municipal rates. The permanent object of the electricity scheme is to help industry by making cheap current available. But there will be no cheap current, however low the cost of production, if a municipal council makes its own profit out of the distribution."

Back of Sir John Monash's statement of policy there may be a question of state competition. The military strategist understands that on the one side Victoria has to face the powerful competition of New South Wales, with its supply of excellent steam coal, within a short distance of the capital city, and on the other side there is the island state of Tasmania, which is developing its magnificent water power for electrical purposes and is thus able to offer inducements to manufacturers to set up their industries. Tasmania's development has been remarkable, and the end is not in sight.

Victoria has an immense asset in her unrivaled brown coal deposits, the wealth of which has been well described as "fabulous," and Sir John Monash may well denounce as a shortsighted policy municipal desires for pocketing any profit from the cheap power which means the industrial development, if not the economic salvation, of Victoria.

## ACTIVITY OF BRITISH TROOPS IN PERSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England — Information concerning events in Persia and the tract of little known country which lies to the northeast between Afghanistan and the Caspian Sea percolates to western Europe in a very small degree. A definite chapter in the history of those regions having closed with the decline of British influence at Teheran, as indicated in Lord Curzon's recent speech in Parliament, it is now possible to give details of the military adventures of certain isolated bodies of troops operating in areas which are never regarded as completely secure. According to the report of General Lord Rawlinson to the Government of India, a small British force was active in north and north-east Persia from 1917 to 1921. In former years, owing to the combined German and Turkish intrigues directed toward stirring up Pan-Islamic strife in Persia and Transcaucasia, alienating Afghanistan and threatening India itself, it was found necessary to establish a military cordon on the Afghan-Persian frontier known as the East Persian cordon. Imperial forces from India held part of the line from India to a point just north of Birjand, while Russian troops occupied the remainder of the border up to the Transcaucasian frontier. In February, 1918, Russian troops were withdrawn, owing to the revolution, and the Province of Khorassan was given over to anarchy.

To remedy this state of affairs a British military expedition was launched, afterward known as the Meshed Military Mission. A force was concentrated at Meshed by July, 1918, under command of Maj.-Gen. W. Malleson, and from then onward the force was continually engaged in conflict with Bolshevik troops, its operations doing much to maintain British prestige in that area. In April, 1919, the mission had to be withdrawn from Transcaucasia to Meshed, being subsequently commanded in turn by Brigadier-General Leslie and Colonel Redd. The mission was withdrawn altogether in May this year, leaving only a small consular escort at Meshed.

## OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL CONTROL

What Is Known as "State Capitalism" Has Fallen Into Disfavor in Britain and War Deepened Feelings Against It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England — The policy of nationalization of industry has recently lost much ground in Great Britain. Not only has it had to meet the criticisms of believers in private enterprise, but it has also been attacked from the opposite side of the political field. There is a growing body of reformers, notably those wedded to the guild idea, who while desiring a change from unregulated private enterprise, yet do not wish to see the present system altered in favor of what they call "state capitalism." Attacked thus on both sides, national control has fallen into disfavor, and the experiences of the war have deepened the feeling against it.

While granting much that the various critics of state enterprise have uttered, however, it is important to remember another aspect of the question. There are certain dangers in too free and too reckless a condemnation of state departments, and these have been pointed out by a group of publicists who are anxious for the stability and good government of the nation. One cannot ignore the opinions of such men as Sir Leo Chiozza Money, who was a member of the government during the war, and who has achieved a world-wide reputation as an authority on industrial and social affairs; it is worth while to note his defense of national enterprise, not only because of the cogency of his argument, but also because he represents an influential body of opinion.

### Public Offices Denounced

In a recent article in the press he points out that the recent campaign in "anti-waste" circles against public expenditure has become an attack upon every form of public enterprise. Without discrimination all public offices save war service are denounced as redundant, and every public servant is stigmatized as a wastrel. Even the Labor Party is not free from exhibitions of unthinking attack upon necessary and beneficent public activities, and Sir Leo is moved to a vigorous opposition to this campaign.

We have good need, he says, to enter an energetic defense of public departments. It will go hard with efforts for good government if the nation is deprived of the services of talented and capable men. What is happening now is the loss of public servants to the law of public economy, which is being made inopportune. The service of the people ought to be held in honor. Nowadays an official cannot read a newspaper without encountering gross misrepresentation and insult, written to order by men entirely ignorant of their subject matter.

In high places of administration, he points out, cuts are being made in relation to housing, trade intelligence, marine affairs, education, which threaten the national welfare. This reduction of working staffs means that the nation is losing men which no government will be able readily to replace.

### Anti-Waste Circles

Much has been made in "anti-waste" circles of what is called the "excessive pay" of civil servants. There is, however, another side to the matter. Take, for example, the case of Sir Eric Geddes. His name has been made the butt of ridicule and opprobrium in certain quarters because of the supposed wastefulness of paying him a salary of £5000 per annum. But, as the "Observer" recently pointed out, in a denunciation of false ideas concerning waste, immediately he announced his intention of leaving the government he was snapped up by Lord Leverhulme of the soap combine, who offered him a salary of £10,000. It is only fair to suppose that such a shrewd capitalist as Lord Leverhulme should be able correctly to assess the business value of the men he engages, and it is thus evident that in refusing to retain the services of Sir Eric Geddes the nation has lost a good bargain.

In the article above mentioned, Sir Leo C. Money refers to his knowledge of the state service as he found it during the time of his membership of the

government, and to the experiences of temporary war-time officials. When leading business men entered government departments temporarily, they were astounded at the capacity of the civil servants. At the close of the war many handsome offers were made to public officials to enter the private employ of those who had come to know them. In not a few cases these offers were accepted; in many they were refused. Mr. Lloyd George, too, has repeatedly referred to the effective service of government officials and the valuable work they did for the nation during the war. In the case of the Munitions Department, it will be remembered he stated in the House of Commons that £400,000,000 had been saved by the systematic efforts of the officials in the supervision of the manufacture of shells and guns. He also intimated, early in 1918, that if shipping had been taken over by the state at the commencement of the war as the railways had been, the national loss and social unrest due to the huge profits of shipowners would have been avoided.

### Need of a Bureaucracy

There is no gainsaying the fact that the affairs of a modern civilized state cannot be managed without a bureau. That word has been misused of late to imply a sort of hierarchy of jacks-in-office, entangled in red tape, versed in nothing but the "Chicanery of prudent pauses, sage provisions, sub-intents, and saving clauses." But though this is what it does, at times, degenerate into, it is useless to ignore the facts of the situation. The state of the twentieth century is not only huge—it is also extremely complex. Highly organized communities, such as all the leading nations are today, cannot be ruled and their corporate affairs cannot be managed except through the instrumentality of a well-educated highly trained body of officials working according to proved precedents and definite rules of procedure. Even in private businesses of any considerable magnitude, the bulk of the office work is transacted according to rules and well-tried procedure by a set of clerks, who form for that business a bureaucracy.

At the same time the propaganda against "officialism" and "bureaucracy" is not without value. As preached in the "anti-waste" press it has the effect of insuring that the resources of the nation shall not be frittered away in salaries for officials performing no real service; it protects the interests of the overburdened taxpayer. As propounded in such organs as the New Witness, it discourages the assumption by the state of too great a power over the private life of the individual; the danger of the ordering, regulating and inspection of the intimate affairs of private citizens by uniformed officials is considerably lessened. And finally, as taught by the adherents of the Guilds movement, it acts as a bulwark against the assumption by the state of the control of all details of industry. The freedom of those within each industry to decide as to how it should be worked is protected, and industrial prosperity is thus not jeopardized.

### AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A novel proposal for insuring a continuous flow of settlers to Australia has been made to the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, by Canon Pugh, who is honorary Director of Immigration to the "Church Army" and is visiting Australia to obtain a personal knowledge of openings for immigrants. Canon Pugh has suggested to the Prime Minister that the British Government might be willing to wipe off Australian war indebtedness to the mother country, representing £38,000,000, if Australia guaranteed to spend £4,000,000 per annum for 10 years in settling Britishers in Australia. Canon Pugh points out that millions of immigrants, not hundreds and thousands, are essential to Australia, as it will be impossible for Australia to keep her vast territory unoccupied.

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## CONDITIONS IN INDIA IN 1920 REVIEWED

Annual Report of Moral and Material Progress Is Now Produced as Vivid Recital of Contemporary History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DELHI, India — The Government of India is required by act of Parliament to prepare a statement of the "Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" during each successive year. Until three years ago this report was presented to Parliament in a bulky and unreadable form, which really defeated its object. The act of Parliament which imposed the obligation upon the government of India, was passed with the intention of keeping the British public well informed regarding the passage of events in its Indian Empire; but in its old form the volume presented to Parliament was merely a hotchpotch of official reports couched in language which defeated all but the most pertinacious devourer of statistics.

A welcome reform was introduced three years ago. The report is now presented in the form of a handy volume entitled "India in 1920." It is no longer a mere string of dry reports, but a vivid and coherent recital of contemporary history. No one who wishes to keep abreast of the march of events in India can afford to ignore this book which, in its six chapters and six appendices, contains a very large part of the material necessary for a considered judgment of Indian progress in the year under review. One may step aside here for a moment to congratulate Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and director of the Central Bureau of Information, Government of India, upon his skill in marshaling a great array of varied facts and figures upon the manner in which he contrives, while writing as an official, to take a survey of matters, events, and personalities which usually lie beyond the official range of vision.

### Lacking in Candor

The present volume deals with the period from the beginning of 1920 down to the end of March 1921. It will thus be seen that, though some of the most exciting and disastrous events in recent Indian history lie within the scope of the previous volume, the chapters now under review deal both with the effects of post-war excitement, and with the critical period of the preparation and launching of the new Constitution. Considerations of space no doubt forbid the author to deal as fully as the importance of the subject demands with such questions as the report of the Hunter Commission on events in the Punjab in 1919; and one finds reason to regret that his handling of this subject is not only too brief, but also somewhat lacking in candor.

The fact is that no official writer could be in a position to present anything like that statement of the case both for and against the Government of India in the matter of the Punjab which history will eventually adopt. Lord Chelmsford's Government must inevitably incur severe censure, both for its inability to take immediate charge of a situation in

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which serious blunders had already been made, and also in its inexcusable delay in inquiring into the causes of the whole trouble. It is not too much to say that if an immediate and expeditious inquiry had been held in the Punjab in the summer of 1919, more than half of recent troubles would have been avoided.

### A State of Perplexity

In this respect, however, one may note an interesting state of perplexity in the public thought. A severe struggle is going on between two characteristics of Indian mentality which are, one may say, equally strong. On the one hand a profound sense of grievance and injustice still rankles from the days of Amritsar (April, 1919); on the other hand the readiness with which most Indians respond to a generous appeal was instantly awakened by the dramatic words of the Duke of Connaught in opening the Legislature in Delhi in February last. Between these two instincts India has wavered for the last six months; with the result that the whole situation is full of contradictions. It is true to say, in the same breath, that there is more anti-British unrest in India than at any time since the British came to the Peninsula, and to say that the omens of progress were never more promising. In such conditions the task of the political reporter is by no means easy, and, therefore, if one congratulates Prof. Rushbrook Williams on this volume the praise is well earned.

### AUSTRALIAN LOSS IN STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Asserting that the repeated strikes in the coal mines of New South Wales were drawing foreign coal buyers away from Australia, C. M. MacDonald, secretary of the Northern Colliery Proprietors Association, has furnished to the press a statement showing the actual loss in wages from strikes. He attributes the shortage of trade to the tactics of the miners in fomenting industrial trouble and says that the only remedy is for the miners "to accept the work that is available for them at the very highly increased rates of pay they have obtained, and by production again build up such a trade in coal abroad, that the pits will be kept busy." From January 1 to June 30 this year, says Mr. MacDonald, there were 279 sectional strikes, that is, industrial stoppages confined to a small area, in the northern collieries. These strikes represented an actual loss in wages of £193,511, made up as follows: January, £15,367; February, £22,784; March, £19,783; April, £46,914; May, £44,028; June, £44,635. If this record is maintained over the present six months, and the indications are that it will be, 20,000 persons employed in the industry will have lost £20 a head in wages.

The same paper, criticizing the present Nationalist movement, which it regards as wholly detrimental to the interests of the country, says: "During the last year of the European war, when the defeat of Germany was obvious, we might have made a separate peace without much harm, but the Committee of Union and Progress would not consent to any sacrifices and even refused to conclude an armistice when the Bulgarian Army had laid down its arms. It is the same now. For two years we have been saying in this paper: 'Angora will cause us more disaster still. Certainly the Kemalists will fight bravely but with what result? Always with an unfavorable result.'"

In the face of this wise advice all the other Turkish papers declare that the Turks are firmly determined to carry on the sacred war until the final victory is won. The Nationalist paper, "Tevhid Efkar," announcing that the Angora Government has decided to get ready for a winter campaign, says: "Such a decision is natural. The success of the Greek Army could never oblige the Turks to lay down their arms and give up the National Pact (in which are summed up the extravagant claims of the Turks). Neither Greece nor any other power will be able to impose the Treaty of Sevres on Turkey."

## TURKISH VIEWS OF KEMALISTS' ATTITUDE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey — The Turks are now passing in review the reversing they have undergone since the restoration of the Turkish Constitution in 1908, when they blamed the great powers and the native Christian peoples who claimed freedom and national independence.

An anti-Nationalist Turkish paper writes: "Greece, which, after the Balkan war, occupied Salonika, is quite aware of the gratitude she owes to the Committee of Union and Progress (the Turkish party that led the country into the general war and massacred the native Christians). If that committee had not bungled our destinies so stupidly, Greece would not possess what she does today. Now once again the Athens Government can see clearly what gratitude it owes to the Turkish Nationalists. All its successes are the result of the appearance on the scene of the Kemal forces. When the general war was over and the entente troops entered our capital, then it was absolutely illogical to go on trying to solve our problem by force. It only aggravated our position still more. It was the extravagant policy of the Nationalists which alienated the sympathy of the entente powers."

The same paper, criticizing the present Nationalist movement, which it regards as wholly detrimental to the interests of the country, says: "During the last year of the European war, when the defeat of Germany was obvious, we might have made a separate peace without much harm, but the Committee of Union and Progress would not consent to any sacrifices and even refused to conclude an armistice when the Bulgarian Army had laid down its arms. It is the same now. For two years we have been saying in this paper: 'Angora will cause us more disaster still. Certainly the Kemalists will fight bravely but with what result? Always with an unfavorable result.'"

In the face of this wise advice all the other Turkish papers declare that the Turks are firmly determined to carry on the sacred war until the final victory is won. The Nationalist paper, "Tevhid Efkar," announcing that the Angora Government has decided to get ready for a winter campaign, says: "Such a decision is natural. The success of the Greek Army could never oblige the Turks to lay down their arms and give up the National Pact (in which are summed up the extravagant claims of the Turks). Neither Greece nor any other power will be able to impose the Treaty of Sevres on Turkey."



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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## From Captive to Bishop

How a Boy Changed the Life of a Great People

The history of ancient peoples is always interesting, and particularly so is that of the original Goths. Without doubt these people were of Aryan origin. Just what happened to cause them to break away from the parent stem we may never know, but when we find them distinctly set apart on the pages of history, they occupied the regions along the northern and north-eastern shores of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Danube to that of the Don. Some tribes of the Goths before the beginning of the Christian era crossed through central and northern Europe. Scandinavia was conquered by hordes of these fierce people, while parts of Europe south of the Baltic were overrun by other tribes which settled, so far as such a roving race can be said to settle anywhere, between the Oder and the Vistula, where they occupied the forests which afterward became the Empire of Germany.

Wherever we find the Goths, they present the same racial characteristics. A strong love for independence, a passion for war, a high regard for women and a more or less distinct tendency toward religion. It is conceded that they were daring, brave and determined. Their lives were lived as were those of all peoples of that kind. Wild, uncivilized and ignorant, they were well worthy the name so often bestowed upon them of barbarians.

The great business of the Goths of those early days was war. They seemed to be happy only when they were swooping down unexpectedly upon some neighboring people. That is why we find them away over in Asia Minor about the year 320 A. D., where, on a piratical excursion, they captured a boy to whom they gave the name of Ulfilas or Ulfilas, which in our language means "Little Wolf." By this name he is known to the world of our day.

The part of Asia Minor from which the Goths carried away this lad has a place in early Biblical literature. For we read that on the day of Pentecost Cappadocians were present at Jerusalem, proving that Christianity had been even then propagated throughout that section. Here, perhaps under the shadow of Mt. Taurus and other noted mountains of antiquity, Ulfilas had been brought up at the knees of a Christian father and mother. The wild Goths might snatch the boy away from his home and all his kindred, but they could not take from him the teachings of that Christian home in Cappadocia.

Ulfilas was grieved by the condition of his captors. When he saw them indulging in their pagan rites he remembered the sweet and simple religion of the Christ he had been taught to love. The restless and unsettled life of the people stood out in awful contrast with the quiet life he had known back in Cappadocia. What a way this was to live! Was there no prospect for anything better for these people, or must they go on through all time the same ferocious, wild and roving men and women?

The time came when Ulfilas desired to be of some service to the people among whom his life had been cast. Young though he was, he could not help believing that there were possibilities for even so uncivilized a people as the Goths. But how should he set about it, to bring about the changes which should transform them? Could he do it, alone and single-handed? From end to end of the territory occupied by the Goths, no one knew as he knew there was no other person who cared what became of them. Whatever was done, he must do alone. And where should he begin?

First of all, Ulfilas turned to the Scriptures. He was now old enough so that he realized the value of the Christian religion as a civilizing and a reforming agency. He could think of nothing that would more surely change the warlike Goths and purify their lives than would a knowledge of the Bible. But where was the Bible to which he and they might have access? Books or manuscripts were absolutely unknown to them. If they had had books piled mountain high, they could not read them. They knew no written language, for all they had in the way of an alphabet was a few crude runic characters. None of these things discouraged Ulfilas, however. "If there are no Bibles," he must have said to himself, "I will make one. I will not stop because there is no language the people know. I will make one which they can read and understand!"

It was an ambitious undertaking, but Ulfilas was equal to it. From that moment he would devote his career to the work of overthrowing the pagan faith of this people which he had come to love. In the home of his boyhood, Ulfilas had learned to read the Greek and Latin languages. He determined to make these the basis of the new alphabet through which to convey to the people a knowledge of the inspired Word of God. With the characters of these languages before him, together with the few runic characters the people already knew, Ulfilas patiently worked away, until at last he had a new language for the people of his adoption.

But his work was scarcely now begun. It would be something to teach the people this new language; but not until he could place in their hands a Bible they could read and understand would his work be finished. And Ulfilas set himself about the tremendous task of translating the Scriptures into the language he had invented. How long he toiled at this we do not know, but we do know that this monumental piece of work was at last completed, and Ulfilas, with his treasure in his hands, went out to teach and to preach



Mr. Bulla was a proud frog. "And with reason," says he, "for if only the artist would use some yellow paint you should see what a fine waistcoat I have got." Therefore for reasons of pride and partly because of the anatomical structure of his neck he walked along with his head held very high.

Little Webfoot spied him from where she sat in the long grass. "Oh, Mr. Bulla," she called out, "do look where you are going." "Thank you, Miss Webfoot," said old Bulla, "I am quite capable of . . ."

At that moment he tipped over a small railing surrounding a little pond and soused in head over ears. "What were you going to say?" said little Webfoot as soon as his broad snout appeared above the water. "Quite capable of diving into the water at any moment in this warm weather," finished Mr. Bulla hopefully.

"Perhaps you are right," said little Webfoot, diving in after him. And with cunning management of their webbed feet the two frogs swam slowly out of sight across the cool green pond.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Morning Ride

Jimmie Albertson lived with his parents in the foothills of the Owyhee Mountains, which are in the southwestern corner of Idaho. The nearest town was about fifteen miles from Jimmie's home, and the town itself was at least 70 miles from the nearest railroad, so you see he lived quite a distance from the rest of the world. But this didn't bother Jimmie in the least, for there were neighbors living within a few miles, and besides, there were always so many interesting things to be seen that people didn't seem to matter so much.

The house in which Jimmie lived was a roomy ranch house with tall Lombardy poplar trees around it. Just back of the house were the corrals—round pens or inclosures made of small logs—and also several cabins which had formerly been used for cook and bunk houses, but which were now used for storing machinery. Back of the ranch itself was a great hill, or butte, covered with large rocks and sage brush. When Jimmie climbed to the top of the butte (which he often did) and looked down on the house and cabins they looked like toy buildings, with toy men and horses moving about among them.

Jimmie went to school in the summer instead of in the winter because in the winter the snow was so deep that it would have taken most of his time getting to and from the schoolhouse. He never tired of going to school. He had a pony which he called Sunshine because his brown coat was so smooth and glossy that it made one think of sunshine to look at it. Jimmie rode Sunshine to school and he liked to get up early in the morning so that he could start to school in plenty of time to see all the interesting things along the way. Right after breakfast he and Sunshine would start through the lower gate down by the corrals and follow the narrow trail until they came to a sparkling little stream. This stream had to be forded, that is, Sunshine had to wade across it, for there was no bridge. Here Jimmie would stop to let Sunshine have a drink, for though Sunshine didn't always need a drink he always pretended that he did. When Sunshine had finished drinking, Jimmie would sometimes slip from his back and creep a little way upstream to see if he could catch sight of any beavers. He knew there were beavers about, for he could see the trees which they had cut with their sharp little teeth, but he had never yet managed to see any of the beavers themselves.

After crossing the stream Jimmie's way led through a small meadow covered with soft, thick grass which later in the summer was to be cut for hay. After rains the meadow was apt to be quite wet and the water would "squish" under Sunshine's feet. In the willow trees which bordered the meadow the red-winged blackbirds seemed always to be flying about and singing or building themselves nests.

From the meadow the trail wound up a great hill covered with rocks and sage brush, as was most of the country except that which was very near a stream. It was here where the sun shone warm and bright that the sage chickens seemed to like to congregate, and sometimes as Jimmie rode along a flock of them would rise into the air with a great whirring of wings. At the top of the hill there was a gate to be opened. Jimmie had learned to open, pass through, and close the gate without getting from Sunshine's back, and both he and Sunshine were quite proud of the accomplishment. But often he did dismount in order to pick some flowers for his teacher. Here the ground was yellow in patches with brown-eyed Susans and blue in patches with a lovely blue flower resembling larkspur.

From the top of the hill the way to the schoolhouse was comparatively level. Here the little ground squirrels were always to be seen. These little animals resemble a rat and they live in holes which they dig in the ground. They are sometimes called pocket pines from their manner of sitting up so straight beside their underground homes. As Jimmie rode along they would be sitting erect like tiny sentinels beside their holes, so motionless that the plain seemed to be dotted with small upright sticks, but when he got too near they would dart, quick

as a flash, into the ground and out of sight. Finally Jimmie would come in sight of the schoolhouse nestling in a little hollow beside a willow-bordered stream. Then he would let Sunshine gallop as fast as he wished and would arrive at the schoolhouse in time to picket Sunshine out to grass, and to have a few minutes of play with the other children before lessons began.

See-Saw! Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Sing hey! for the tree that's felled on the green. And planks too strong to bend, And the bonniest bairns that ever were seen Seated two or three at an end. See-saw! See-saw! The wee ones ask for a ride, And even old Spot, with uplifted paw, Begs a seat by his master's side.

Sing hey! for the merry shouts of delight As some go up, and down Come the others as low as the butter-cups bright On this journey to London town. See-saw! See-saw! Till the sun is low in the sky, And over their heads the dusky rooks caw As home to the elms they fly.

Whenever Mother went marketing, she carried a neat bag over her arm. And upon her return from such a trip, the bag invariably bulged with parcels which Roberta was always so eager to inspect. Sometimes Roberta accompanied her mother, and upon such occasions Roberta carried the bag.

One day when the bag was hanging over the arm of a chair, Roberta looked at it, examined it closely, and then clapped her hands. "Just the thing for Constance and Marie," she exclaimed. Perhaps you would be interested to know that Constance and Marie were two French dolls, and Roberta was always delighted when she could make something for them.

"I'm sure I can make some strong bags out of this heavy paper," she said as she selected a piece of lightweight cardboard. It took some time for Roberta to plan the bags, for she found she could not pattern exactly after

mother's, which had been made at a large downtown shop. Finally her experiments resulted in what you see in the diagram. She cut carefully on the full lines and folded on the dotted ones.

In order to make her bags especially attractive, she covered them with silk cloth of bright shades before folding. In fact as she made more bags she found many ways to make them pretty. For instance, on one she tacked several tiny silk rosebuds, which she found in a box of hat trimmings her mother had saved. And on another she stenciled a little design. She also found that if rather porous paper was used, water colors could be nicely blended and with touches of black very effective designs were painted.

## Playing River Pirates

Jack lives on the shores of a big Canadian lumbering river. He had often watched the rivermen rowing their long bateaux past his door and thought what fun one could have in just such a craft. So one day he and his three friends—the four inseparable, people called them—paddled out to the boom-house and had a long talk with the boss, with the result that an old battered boat was presented to them "for keeps." For two days the four worked like beavers, patching, nailing, tarring and caulking the open seams, decking over the bow into a cosy cubbyhole, putting in new tholepins and, last but not least, shipping a sturdy mast and wide, square sail. Then what a wonderful craft they had! It was nearly 30 feet long, pointed at both ends, wide enough for two to row side by side on the same thwart, and as rakish looking as a pirate dhow of the dark ages.

"Let us pretend we are river pirates," proposed Jack, "and start down river on a cruise. We have already collected enough booty. It's time we went somewhere and buried it. What do you say?"

Of course they all said the same thing, and the quicker the better. So next morning, being Saturday, they gathered on the beach, togged out in true buccanier style, with red bandannas, blue sashes, gaudy sweaters, and armed to the teeth with divers ornate weapons. They hadn't forgotten the grub either, you may be sure. A number of boxes, evidently stuffed with doubloons and pieces of eight, were carried on board, the rope

civilized for the pirates' purpose and they gave it a wide berth. All this time the boat was gliding through the water with steady pace, the sail drawing without a kick. True she leaked a bit, but that gave every one a chance to "man the pumps," turn and turn about, and the water went over the side as fast as it came in. The lead, in the form of a sinker, was cast now and then and showed plenty of depth under the keel. Twice the mate "shot the sun," discovering their position was just south of the equator and in the very track of Spanish galleons laden with Inca gold, so that the look-out was ordered sternly to keep his weather eye open.

"What I want to know," said Bob at last, "is when we're going to eat?" "Say, who's cook aboard this lugger?" exclaimed Fred.

"I was only wondering—that's all." "Well, seeing you ask me civil, I'll tell you—soon as the plum-duff is done."

"Come on now," chimed in the captain, "can't we eat now, Fred? It's past noon, long past."

"Say, you're a nice captain, you are, knocking down to a plain cook."

"Every one knuckles down to a cook when it comes dinner-time," said Jack. "Stop your fooling and hand out the grub."

The cook capitulated; the ship hove to, and the crew repaired to the "fore-castle" for homemade pumpkin pie and similar ship's fare. As they ate, porpoises, in the form of logs, played among the waves and some real gulls flew by screaming harshly. Shark's fins cut the water in every direction, but landlubbers would have called them bits of driftwood.

Soon after hoisting the sail again they spied an island which they dubbed Castaway and found exactly suitable for their purposes. So they landed, carried their treasure-boxes ashore and buried them where high-tide would wipe out tell-tale marks. It was a very solemn and thrilling occasion.

The sail back was a much slower process, as the Jolly Roger was never built for tacking and wind and current were against her. Finally the four oars were manned and, swinging together to the rollicking tune of a sailor's chantey, the old home town drew nearer and nearer. It was quite dark before they cast anchor opposite the boss's cottage, as happy and carefree a band of buccaniers as the world has ever seen, and leaving their rakish craft rolling gently in the ground swell, scattered to their peaceful homes.

Do you know how large the warbler family is? Of course you have often heard the yellow canary and then perhaps you have heard the song of others of the family and did not know they were cousins. Well, it is a pretty good sized family and a very interesting family, too.

There is a black and white warbler, a small fellow with stripes and streaks and spots all over him. Nice even stripes go down his back and underneath, while near his tail are brown spots, or black rather. He builds his nest right on the ground, but hides it pretty well. He is not much of a singer, though he does belong to the family, but his "chirp, chirp" sounds rather nice.

Then the Audubon warbler—he is a pretty little chap. A bright yellow spot on his head looks very jaunty and his wings are tipped with the same color. Under his bill is another blotch of yellow. He winters in California. His colors would look very pretty against the dark foliage of the mountain. He is a bright little fellow and is to be found in orchards and door yards, where he hunts his meals quietly.

Then there is the redstart. That is a queer name. But he is really at the head of wood warblers—a place of distinction indeed. His form and his plumage are a rare sight. He fairly dances through the forest and his name means in Spanish, "torch bearer." So you see he fits his name all right. His body is sort of salmon-colored, with bright wing and tail. His home is really in the east, though he wanders in the west some. His nest is built in some sapling not far from the ground and made of bark and plant fibers, and is really a thing of beauty.

There are a great many more warblers, but I will stop here for this time. I have written a book about them, and if you are interested you can get it. It is called "The Warbler Family" and is published by the Christian Science Monitor.

What, you sink from a Chinese junk? We will sink in our tracks first.

"Will we give her a taste of our bow chaser, sir?" queried the bow'swain.

"No, but stand to the guns and await my orders."

However the tugboat that had caused all this commotion went harmlessly by, "showed a clean pair of heels," as the carpenter phrased it, and soon afterward the look-out roared "Treasure Island two points on the star-board bow." This island was too

## Making a Shopping Bag

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Diagram for making a hand bag

Fold on all dotted lines

Diagram for making a hand bag

Diagram for making a hand bag

Diagram for making a hand bag

Diagram for making a hand bag

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## The Adventures of a Red Umbrella

Betty Ann had been given a brand-new red umbrella to carry to school on rainy days. Betty Ann had never before owned an umbrella and the little red "rain-or-shine-er" was so much prettier than the big black ones grown folks carried that Betty Ann liked it almost as much as her clean new books and her well-filled pencil box. She could hardly wait for a rainy day. She wanted to hear the merry little raindrops pattering down on her red tent while she walked secure and dry beneath it. But every morning dawned warm and sunny so Betty Ann merely gave the red umbrella a pat and left it hanging on its hook in her closet.

At last came a rainy evening. When mother tucked Betty in for the night she told Betty she would surely need the little red umbrella for real rain the next day. Betty Ann asked to have it laid on the chair by her bed so that she might see it the first thing in the morning. When mother put out the light Betty Ann reached out and touched the smooth cool handle of the little umbrella and put her hand in the little strap that hung from the handle. Holding it so she shut her eyes, and immediately, it seemed, Betty Ann and the little red umbrella were off for an adventure.

"Hold tightly, Betty Ann!" said a voice that seemed to come from the handle where a tiny face was carved. "We're off for a ride!"

The little umbrella gently raised itself until it opened to a smooth sail. Then it floated through the window, bobbed about for a moment as if deciding which way to go, and sailed due east. Betty Ann gave a soft "ah" of surprise to find herself skimming through the air as lightly as the clouds she had often watched. Looking down she saw houses and trees, toylike, flying by in endless procession.

"Where are we going?" asked Betty Ann at last.

"To sunrise land!" answered the silvery voice.

"But I thought it was going to rain!" said Betty Ann.

"So it is," laughed Little Red Umbrella. "But remember that I am a rain-or-shine friend, and I know that the sun is waiting behind those clouds in sunrise land!"

At that very moment Betty Ann's air-craft bumped smack into a gray cloud that was on its way to the earth. Betty's face was covered with drops of dew. Then they came out on the other side of the cloud and here far ahead were the rosy lights of sunrise land! Drifting, gently through the air between Betty and the rosy light were soft bundles of cloud, knitted and fluffy.

"Dream clouds!" explained the silvery voice. "I shouldn't wonder if some of them are on the way to you this minute. Look sharp now, and tell me what you see in this one!"

The little red umbrella sailed straight for the first wandering cloud and Betty, looking intently, began to make out in the midst of the cloud a number of tiny houses. On the wee houses were numbers and out of the doors came tumbling figures, sixes and sevens, tens and twelves.

"It's the 'getting acquainted with numbers' dream," said the little red umbrella. "Watch and you will see that house 24 has four little figures who come in and go out—four, six, two and twelve all live there. Over in house 36 are Misses Nine, Four, Twelve, and Three and Mister Six, friendly little people who like to have little boys and girls play with them. That is called Table Street and over here is Combination Avenue, lined with funny little portable houses built of blocks labeled one, three, five, etc., and fitted together in the most amusing way. Any boy or girl who likes to juggle could have fun with these blocks, building them up and knocking them down again and changing them about!"

"Oh!" cried Betty Ann. "I never thought numbers had so much fun in them!"

"That's because you were not well enough acquainted with them," laughed Little Red Umbrella. "But look! Here is another dream cloud. What can you see in this one?"

"I see little letters all around the edges of the cloud," said Betty Ann. "And they seem to be playing a game of tag. There is 'at' standing still. Then Big B comes and joins 'at' and it looks like a bat with spreading wings. Then a funny 'R' that looks like a bat without wings comes and pushes Big B out of the way and takes his place, and now I see a picture of a rat. Then a great 'C' comes bounding out of the cupboard and off goes Mister R and I see 'Cat.' Why, it is like a moving picture!"

"Exactly!" observed the umbrella. "The letter dream is like moving pictures. That's what reading is! And once you learn to play with letters—there is no end to the games you can play. Did you ever take your own name, 'Elizabeth Ann,' and find out how many little words are hiding in it? There's Beth and bat and sat and sit and set—"

"And 'eel,'" interrupted Betty. "And—"

"But here we are at sunrise land!" exclaimed Little Red Umbrella. "All those little bundles of clouds are waiting to be delivered. See! But here comes Mister Sunshine, and Dawn-Wind will blow all the clouds away!"

Betty Ann heard a soft sighing wind, and then Little Red Umbrella turned and sailed straight back to her bed-room window. A laughing voice was saying:

"Wake up, Betty Ann, and let go of your little red umbrella!"



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF GOLD  
FLOW AND TRADE

Increasing Ratio of United States Federal Reserve That Is Largely Due to Influx of Yellow Metal Creates Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The increasing Federal Reserve ratio, that has risen from 40 per cent a year ago to 70.8 per cent in the latest report, indicates the growing strength of the financial situation of the United States. An encouraging proportion of that strength comes from the liquidation of credit as reflected in the falling off last week of \$13,000,000 in the bills held. But an even greater proportion comes from the increased gold holdings which last week reached the high point of \$2,786,000,000. This is an increase of \$755,000,000 from last year. Such an enormous influx of gold is causing some concern and much interest. At the present time there is considered to be too great a necessity to balance international books with money when a balance by trade is naturally a healthier movement.

The best interests of the United States demand that the inflow of gold from Europe which has occurred since the beginning of the great war shall be reversed as early as possible, in the opinion of Dr. H. A. E. Chandler, economist of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. America's proportion of the world's monetary stocks is now sufficiently abnormal to cause apprehension, he declares, and her gold policy should be constructed with a view to facilitating a movement in the opposite direction.

## Money to Be Needed

"A review of the available data in regard to the future needs of Europe clearly leaves the impression that her approach to normal conditions may require monetary supplies considerably in excess of her present combined holdings," Dr. Chandler says. "For this excess she must call upon the outside world and especially upon those few countries that now hold a disproportionate share. Among the holdings of these countries those of the United States overshadow all others."

In the light of these facts, "renewed interest attaches to the duration of the present influx of gold and to the time when the return flow to Europe will set in. These questions are of particular significance because of the possible effect that the gold movement may, in the meantime, have upon conditions in the United States and upon world trade."

Concerning the duration of the present influx, "recent personal conferences with an important number of European authorities disclosed their almost unanimous agreement that for some considerable period the United States must continue to receive practically all of the world's gold production with the exception of that which goes into the crisis and that which may be absorbed by India."

"The question as to when the return flow will set in is partly concealed in the intricacies and uncertainties of the relative trade balance relationships of the several nations. It depends in part upon the world trade revival and the ability of European nations to establish favorable trade balances. It is interesting to note, however, that European economists and financiers do not attempt to conceal their pleasure at seeing the gold flow to the United States. They reason that no people could resist the temptation of inflation in the face of such a flow; that such an inflation will render American goods relatively high in cost and therefore further reduce our merchandise exports; that on the other hand England's goods will become relatively lower in price and therefore increased exportation from Europe will result."

## Menace of Gold

"Indeed, Americans who have given careful thought to the present gold influx with reference to inflation and the possible disturbing effects upon industry, are apprehensive as to the results. If it is true, as careful investigation appears to indicate, that there is a tendency for an increasing percentage of the total commercial bank loans in the United States to take the form of fixed capital investments, any considerable extension of credit upon the basis of the new gold would present a problem of very great importance."

"The question of Europe's need for part of our present supplies of gold does not necessarily wait upon her ultimate recovery or the complete adoption of the gold standard. As fast as one country after another approaches the condition when stabilization of currencies can be considered, an increased need for gold may occur."

## FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve notes liabilities combined, for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system, as of October 26, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Oct. 26, 1921	Oct. 19, 1921	Oct. 26, 1920
Boston	82.3	79.9	48.4
New York	82.3	83.0	39.1
Philadelphia	69.7	68.4	51.2
Cleveland	68.7	68.1	61.9
Richmond	48.2	44.7	45.2
Atlanta	47.4	40.5	40.5
Chicago	71.9	70.0	40.3
St. Louis	67.2	62.1	46.4
Minneapolis	59.4	59.2	35.2
Kansas City	59.7	52.8	40.2
Dallas	39.4	39.8	39.6
San Francisco	72.1	71.1	41.9
Total	70.8	70.3	43.1

## DIVIDENDS

Harmony Mills, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 27.

Norfolk & Western, quarterly of \$1.75 on common, payable December 30.

Delaware & Hudson, quarterly of 2 1/4%, payable December 20 to stock of November 28.

Pressed Steel Car, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable November 30 to stock of November 9.

Devot Cotton Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable January 2, 1922, to stock of December 23.

Seaconnet Mills, quarterly of 1% payable November 1 to stock of October 18. It paid 1% last quarter. The usual rate was formerly 1 1/4%.

Mechanics Cotton Mills, quarterly of 2%, payable November 1 to stock of October 24.

Granite Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable November 1 to stock of October 24.

Arkwright Mills has passed quarterly dividend. It passed its dividend for August. Its usual rate formerly was 1 1/4%.

Laurel Lake Mills has passed quarterly dividend for November 1. It passed the dividends for August 1 and May 2.

Detroit United Railways, quarterly of 2 1/4% on stock, payable December 1 to stock of November 15. This is the same as was declared three months ago. The dividend is subject to the approval of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation, quarterly of 2%, payable November 30 to stock of October 31.

Pittsburgh Steel, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

Continental Paper & Bag Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common and preferred, payable November 15 to stock of November 8.

American Brass, quarterly of 2%, out of surplus and accumulated earnings of the past years, payable November 15 to stock of October 31.

Cities Service, monthly of 1/2% of 1% on common, preferred and preference B stock, payable in scrip, and monthly of 1 1/4% on common, payable in common stock scrip. All the dividends are payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

## MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Manufactured products of Massachusetts, as reported by the United States Census Bureau, compare as follows for some of the largest cities (last 1000 omitted):

	Value	Capital
Attleboro	\$54,472	\$13,947
Boston	621,922	284,802
Brookline	117,855	51,259
Cambridge	127,852	57,484
Chelsea	89,772	28,849
Everett	35,776	12,219
Fall River	163,248	64,663
Fitchburg	131,475	23,983
Haverhill	36,277	12,409
Holyoke	93,427	40,041
Lawrence	183,449	75,178
Lowell	127,802	56,049
Lynn	106,906	69,783
New Bedford	210,773	65,375
Springfield	98,333	44,429
Waltham	20,878	10,227
Worcester	208,706	82,829

## WOOD TRADE SLUMP IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The wood trade, so important in Tzecho-Slovakia, has been traversing a slump, the end of which is still difficult to foretell. It suffers a marked drop in prices in the very country itself. Since the war a number of wood concerns have been floated with a relatively poor capital, which now obliges them to sell at any price in order to release the funds invested.

Foreign buyers require special size timbers and credit, with the result that the export trade is impaired independently of the risk of further drops. Moreover, the question arises as to whether it will still be possible to export in the near future, in view of the heavy increase of the carriage costs through the neighboring countries, such as Germany, for instance.

Germany, owing to the depreciated value of her currency, hardly buys; England is suffering from the slump; the exports to Holland and Belgium are very low; France is flooded with cheap offers from the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland has stopped purchasing wood, while there is an increase in the duties.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—An Italian scheme for the sale of Australian wool to central European countries has been forwarded to the Commonwealth Government from London by Brigadier-General Ramaciotti, an Australian soldier. An organization has been formed at Trieste to deal in wool and, if desired, to supply Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia, Tzecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia. Wool would be consigned to the organization for disposal at stated prices and terms and the organization would be financially responsible not only for the wool but for any credit transactions in the disposal thereof.

## CUBAN SUGAR SALE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Cuban Sugar Finance Committee has sold 50,000 bags of sugar for prompt shipment at 2 1/2 cents, equal to 4.11 cents duty paid, to New York refiners. Of this amount Arbuckle Brothers secured 45,000 bags.

BRITISH ECONOMIC  
POLICY ANALYZED

Importance of Knowledge of Trade Position Is Stressed by Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Chairman of the Tariff Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—"Nothing can be more important in the present state of British trade than to know what is the precise position in regard to the policy which the country has reached, and what steps are required to carry the accepted principles into effect. The policy is not the result of any sudden stroke, but of a long evolution extending over the last 25 years," states Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, chairman of the tariff commission, in a long memorandum setting forth what he claims to be the imperial economic policy which has been adopted with the assent of all parties in this country, and by all the governments of the Empire. What the free traders have to say on the subject, however, remains to be seen. The memorandum is nevertheless interesting as an expression of the opinion of that group known as tariff reformers on the question of protection.

The memorandum opens with a chronological record from March, 1915, of the change in fiscal policy due to the war up to and concluding 1921. In this it is claimed that the policy is continuous. Next the memorandum turns to the collapse of the export trade, and it is pointed out that for the eight months of 1921 ended in August, exports of British produce and manufactures fell to £463,000,000, from £890,000,000 for the same period of 1920; or a decrease of 48 per cent.

In other leading industrial countries, the rate of decline, it is stated, "has been checked, or there are manifest signs of recovery. Thus, in the exports of iron and steel manufactures the British decline of 47 per cent in the first half of 1921 as compared with the first half of 1920, contrasts with an increase of 30 per cent in the case of France, and 52 per cent in the case of Belgium."

Export Trade Groups

The statement continues: "Before the war our export trade was divisible into the following main groups: 'Protected markets in the following order of magnitude: United States, Germany, France, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Spain, etc.'"

"Neutral and Far Eastern markets: Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, Japan, China, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Morocco, Turkey, Rumania, etc."

"British Empire markets: Australia, Canada, British India, South Africa, West Africa, New Zealand, West Indies, etc."

"With regard to continental protected markets, there is no immediate prospect of a return to previous conditions. With regard to neutral markets and the Far East, the conditions of competition are likely to be more acute than in the past. The greatest possibilities arise in British Empire markets and in the cooperative development of their vast resources of raw materials, manufactures, and agriculture. Whereas for many years in the Victorian era our Empire trade was subsidiary to that with other parts of the world, the future position of the British Empire seems likely to depend more and more upon the Empire itself."

"It has been generally recognized as another essential consideration that a progressive export trade in this highly competitive age depends upon large production, and large production is only possible if a steady home market is assured. It was on the basis of this steady and assured home market that the United States, Germany and other industrial countries were able before the war to develop their export trade at a far more rapid pace than Great Britain. This essential consideration must now be re-emphasized."

"By the development of policy, both during and since the war, the conception of the 'home market' is being extended to mean the British Empire, and the Empire is being knit together economically more closely than hitherto, thus bringing into the general trade of the world imperial resources which are at present so largely unused. This development is expressed in the policy adopted by the statesmen of the Empire in conference. It is not something invented by statecraft to carry out the object of interested groups, but a gradual evolution extending over a long period of time, in response to the changing conditions of life and industry of the Empire."

British Economic Policy

"A review of the whole situation indicates that the export trade, as it existed before the war, cannot be restored by any sudden stroke of policy. Its restoration and expansion can only be achieved by careful and detailed reconstruction in accordance with the facts of the position, and the principles which have been accepted by the Empire as a whole."

The next section of the memorandum deals with what the commission claims is the adopted economic policy of the British Empire, in support of which are quoted decisions of the Paris economic conference, Lord Balfour of Burleigh's committee recommendations, the imperial conferences down to that of 1921, etc. Following this is a review of the general treaty position caused by the war. The various legislative and administrative measures taken are enumerated, and it is claimed that the budgets of 1919, 1920, and 1921 recognized the principles of protection, in addition to which in 1920 the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation)

Act was passed, and this year "Parliament passed the Safeguarding of Industries Act imposing duties on key products with Empire preference, and giving power to the Board of Trade to impose duties on dumped products."

In a final section the claim is made: "Preference within the Empire is now an integral part of the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom, and of the following dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. There are also preferences at work between the dominions, notably between Canada and the West Indies. As further commodities are brought into the import tariffs of the United Kingdom and the dominions, the area of Empire preference is enlarged under the adopted policy of the Imperial War Cabinet."

The confusion in which the British treaty system is left by pre-war and war conditions is noted, and it is stated that "the whole position calls for review with the purpose of systematically building up anew our economic relations with foreign nations. . . . But the attitude of the British Government must be governed by considerations affecting the whole Empire. The plan of action is no longer national in the former sense of the word but has become imperial. The deduction is that an Imperial Economic Conference, representative of the whole Empire, should be summoned without delay."

LUMBER CUT OF UNITED STATES

Total of 1920 Showed a Drop of 27 Per Cent When Compared With the Peak of 1907

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The lumber cut of the United States in 1920 was 33,798,800,000 feet, or 2.2 per cent less than in 1919, and 27 per cent less than the peak in 1907. The average price of lumber at the mill increased to \$38.42 a thousand, and a rise of 150 per cent since 1910. The aggregate value of the cut is \$1,299,000,000.

The states which increased their cut are all on the Pacific coast group and the Rocky Mountains. Washington is first, Oregon attains second place for the first time, displacing Louisiana from a position held 15 years, while California takes rank among the first five, displacing another southern yellow pine state.

In 1920 the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states combined produced 36.6 per cent of the cut. The eight states of the southern pine group produced 34 per cent, while the rest of the country produced 30.4 per cent.

The combined production of Douglas fir and western yellow pine, which in 1919 was less than 60 per cent of the amount of southern yellow pine cut, in 1920 became 83 per cent. This arises in part from the decrease in southern pine production to 15 per cent. Conditions reported by southern operators were so adverse that southern pine may be expected to recover part of the lost ground in the next few years. The indications are, however, that the supremacy held by the south is moving to the west.

FOREIGN TRADE IN RUBBER GOODS

United States Commerce in Manufactured Products Shows Gain From Before the War

NEW YORK, New York.—Although foreign trade in rubber manufactures this year shows a drop from the preceding years, there is a substantial increase from the pre-war years. During the first eight months of 1921 exports of tires, footwear and rubber supplies from the United States were at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year, compared with an average of \$13,000,000 in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

From a record high of \$464 a pound in April, 1920, the import price of crude rubber dropped to \$149 in August, according to United States Department of Commerce figures. The best grades of crude in the third week of October ruled at from 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents a pound.

Imports were two-fifths below the volume of 1920, but three times as heavy as before the war. In December, 1912, the average import price was \$327, while rubber plantation promotions attracted world-wide speculative support. The average price of the 316,790,650 pounds of India rubber imported in 1911, 1912 and 1913 was \$79. The 566,545,136 pounds imported in 1920 yielded an average price of \$42; the 222,708,804 in eight months of 1921, \$207.

Rubber imports and exports for August and the first eight months of 1921 and for the preceding full years compare as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1921	\$1,303,304	\$4,938,938
1920	\$2,270,388	\$6,233,830
1919	\$66,546,136	\$2,798,773
1918	\$35,940,421	\$1,820,113
1917	\$25,959,308	\$1,378,313
1916	\$408,578	\$23,220,904
1915	\$115,880,641	\$6,829,729
1914	\$118,088,284	\$9,567,071
1913	\$2,851,728	\$4,410,550

## NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Trading during Saturday's short stock market session consisted mainly of the week-end settlement of professional contracts. Rails were slightly depressed and further selling for profits in the cheaper oils caused moderate reactions in that group. Among the more popular oils, notably Mexican Petroleum and General Asphalt, pronounced strength was shown after early hesitation. The bond market was steady, Victory notes continuing to move to new high records for the year.

SCOTTISH WOOLEN  
INDUSTRY REPORT

Tweed Trade Not Yet Moving Forward, but the Hosiery and Underwear Buying Is Brisk—Some Orders From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HAWICK, Scotland.—The Scottish tweed trade has not yet entered the forward movement stage, and unless something unexpected happens the closing months of the year will remain dull and profitless. In a recent report reference was made to the fact that some merchants who were in a position to purchase were holding off in the hope that they would be able to buy on better terms. This possibility was contested in these columns, and since then the better class woools have advanced in price by 10 to 15 per cent. Manufacturers might have felt justified in slightly raising their quotations, but this they will not do, because it is difficult enough to do business just now at existing prices; on the other hand, any hope of a further reduction in price is nullified.

Merchants are still only purchasing for immediate and special needs, the cloths wanted being mostly fine Saxones, and good cross-breeds. There is now very little inquiry for fine chevots, and the coarser and medium classes of chevots are not wanted at all. It is with difficulty that manufacturers are able to keep from 40 to 50 per cent of their machinery running on an average of from 24 to 30 hours per week. Many of the merchants are still behind in the payment of goods bought from the manufacturers 18 months and two years ago, and until these financial obligations are better adjusted it is hopeless to expect much satisfactory new business. They are still holding large stocks of tweeds bought at a dear price, and have difficulty in selling them even at reduced values.

Little Foreign Trade

This, coupled with the unsettled state of Europe, generally, is to be reckoned with in dealing with the unemployment question. In normal times from 65 to 75 per cent of the manufactured tweeds were taken for foreign countries. Germany was a large buyer, taking, probably, 40 to 50 per cent of the business, and selling the goods all over the Continent, through her merchants, as well as in China and Japan, and meanwhile this trade is practically cut off.

The section which is showing most signs of recovery is the hosiery and underwear trade. During the last few weeks, several firms have been doing quite a brisk trade, especially in knitted goods, and there is a strong impression that in both home and foreign markets. Knitted garments for outer wear are being produced in great variety—both as regards design and coloring, many new effects being introduced through the use of two or more colors. The better class cashmere makes, however, are not so much asked for on account of the high price, and so brushed wool goods are more in evidence at a cheaper quotation. Jumpers have given way to a large extent to the favor of crepe de chine garments, but there is a chance of the former reviving in popularity.

Knitted Goods in Demand

Knitted costumes are also having a run, but owing to these having been copied in cheap makes only smart and new designs of the better class are saleable. Sports coats, cardigans and jerseys are being asked for, and a splendid business is being done in all kinds of goods for boys' wear. The general hosiery and underwear lines are also being more asked for, and some of those who have just returned from the principal buying centers have not been so hopeful for a long time past as they are just now. There is also more inquiry for gentlemen's underwear, a trade which has been at a standstill for many months. But although trade is very good in this section just now the wiser heads feel that the business has not yet returned to the business, although there is a belief that with suitable climatic conditions there will be a satisfactory trade in winter goods.

The great absence of the foreign trade acts against the full expansion of this branch, but there are new signs of some improvement, and there have been fairly numerous orders from France. Hitherto the merchants there would not pay the price for the goods, but owing to the strikes in the textile districts of the north of France, merchants there are ordering goods from this country irrespective of the quotations. There is also a better demand on behalf of South Africa, and Japan, but the South American market, which was so good last year, has now gone agley.

## BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Last wk	Prev. wk
Coin	1,039,800	1,033,300
Notes	261,100	270,400
Bills	1,418,600	1,047,400
Treasury bills	31,271,200	94,981,600
Advances	9,700	12,800
Investments	261,100	270,400
State deposits	3,405,100	5,708,200
Private deposits	3,982,000	11,178,600
Treasury certificates	2,310,100	2,193,600
Securities	6,210,500	5,384,000
Circulation	88,144,100	87,728,200
Other liabilities	1,964,300	1,594,000
Bank rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Loan Bureau notes	7,427,600	

## JAPANESE COTTON SPINDLES INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York.—Spindles in the mills of cotton companies in Japan, which are members of the Japanese Cotton Spinners Association, totaled 3,963,528 on August 1, an increase of 149,948 during the year, according to the United States Trade Commission at Tokyo.

There are about 16,000 spindles not in the membership, which would make the total 4,000,000. These non-member companies are making fine yarns and calico yarns, and have an output of about 5000 bales a month. Since August 1, Japan and China have imported 252,000 bales of American cotton, compared with 151,000 a year ago.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they held \$16,374,120 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$18,909,590 from the previous week.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.934	\$3.924	\$4.865
France (French)	.0729 1/2	.0727 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0713 1/2	.0712 1/2	.1930
Liège	.0395 1/2	.0393	.1930
Gulden	.34	.3403	.4020
German marks	.0056 1/2	.0059 1/2	.2350
Austrian shillings	.22	.221	
Argentine pesos	.3200	.3223	.9650

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BANK NOTE FLOOD  
MENACES AUSTRIA

Drastic Economies Are Urged Upon the Nation as Solution to Problem and as Way to Financial Rehabilitation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Dr. Otto Bauer, formerly Secretary of State



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLISH DEFEAT  
BRYN MAWR TEAM

Women Hockey Players Again  
Show Great Strength and  
Win Their Fourth Straight  
Game by Score of 18 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—  
With comparative ease, the All-Eng-  
lish girls' field-hockey team won its  
fourth straight match in the United  
States Saturday, when it defeated  
Bryn Mawr College, on the latter's  
field, by the score of 18 goals to 0.

The collegians put up a sturdy de-  
fense in the first half, held the Britons  
to 7 goals and seriously threatened to  
score themselves on six occasions. But  
in the second half the superior speed  
and hitting power of the invaders, to  
say nothing of their smoother team-  
work, stroking and all-round knowl-  
edge of the game, were entirely too  
much for the home players.

Miss Nichol distinguished herself  
by taking the ball away from the swift  
Miss Liddell on one occasion, some-  
thing no other American player has  
been able to accomplish.

Not satisfied with blocking the Brit-  
ish drive, the Bryn Mawr forwards,  
Miss Berg and Miss Faries, aided by  
Miss Nichol, swept down into their  
opponents' territory and once pen-  
etrated as far as the six-yard line.

Eventually, however, the English girls  
got their offensive under way and drove  
out 7 goals, Miss Liddell scoring 4,  
Miss Amos contributing 2, Mrs.  
Stewart 1, and Miss Wilcock 1. Miss  
Wilcock, just as fast as Miss Liddell,  
but not quite as accurate in  
shooting for goal, contented herself  
with feeding the ball to her mates.

The final period was somewhat of  
a rout as the Bryn Mawr team had  
played itself out in the opener. Miss  
Liddell tried to hold off and act as  
"feeder" to the other forwards, but  
just could not help scoring 3 more  
goals. Miss Amos made 4, Miss Arm-  
field got 2, Mrs. Stewart 1 and Miss  
Wilcock also netted 1. The summary:

ALL-ENGLISH BRYN MAWR  
Miss Wilcock, 18, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Amos, 4, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Liddell, 4, Bryn Mawr  
Mrs. Stewart, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Nichol, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Berg, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Faries, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Scarlett, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Armfield, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Clary, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Ward, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Hannan, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Gaskill, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Miss Rhodes, 1, Bryn Mawr  
Score—All-English 18, Bryn Mawr 0.  
Goals—Miss Liddell 4, Miss Amos 4,  
Mrs. Stewart 1, Miss Armfield 2,  
Miss Wilcock for All-English. Referee—  
Miss Appleby. Umpire—Miss Gaskill.  
Time—30 minutes.

GREENLEAF IS  
AGAIN CHAMPION

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARDS  
CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT  
E. R. Greenleaf, 7, 0  
Arthur Woods, 7, 0  
T. A. Hueston, 6, 3  
Benjamin Allen, 5, 4  
Arthur Church, 5, 4  
Walter Franklin, 5, 4  
James Maturo, 4, 6  
Michael Kovach, 2, 7  
J. E. Kough, 2, 7  
W. F. de Langh, 0, 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—  
E. R. Greenleaf of New York, New  
York, retained his United States  
pocket-billiards championship here  
Saturday night when he defeated  
Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Min-  
nesota, in the final match, 125 to 71.

Greenleaf made the splendid record of  
going through the entire tournament  
without losing a single game. Had  
Woods beaten him in the final game,  
it would have tied the pair for the  
title. By his victory Greenleaf won  
the gold medal and a cash prize. Sec-  
ond prize went to Woods, and T. A.  
Hueston of Los Angeles, California,  
won the third prize. Walter Frank-  
lin and Benjamin Allen of Kansas  
City, Missouri, and Arthur Church of  
Yonkers, New York, all tied for  
fourth.

The victory Saturday night gave  
Greenleaf a record of 21 consecutive  
triumphs in title competition. He  
won the title here in 1919. Saturday  
he won easily from Woods, a high  
run of 28 in the first inning helping.  
The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—28 2 10 13 20 18  
12 20 0 17 0 0 0 0 15 6 0 11  
Scratches—6. Net total—125. High run—28.  
Arthur Woods—15 15 12 0 0 12 0 0  
0 0 0 0 0 0 17 0 0 0 0 13 7 3 7  
Scratches—6. Net total—71. High run—17.  
Franklin won from Allen in a hard-  
fought game Saturday afternoon, 125  
to 118. The score by innings:

Walter Franklin—29 0 0 0 0 12 2  
0 0 14 0 0 10 16 0 20 0 2 15 15  
Scratches—3. Net total—125. High run—29.  
Benjamin Allen—0 18 0 0 12 0 0  
0 0 2 8 0 8 0 8 0 21 0 21 0 12 12  
Scratches—3. Net total—118. High run—31.  
Arthur Church defeated Joseph Ma-  
turo, formerly of Denver, Colorado,  
but now of New York, New York, in  
the other Saturday afternoon match,  
125 to 114. The score by innings:

Arthur Church—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15  
0 1 29 2 5 0 0 10 1 7 0 20 0 6 3  
Net total—125. High run—29.  
Joseph Maturo—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13  
13 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 6 1 13  
0 43 0 1 7 9 119. Scratches—3. Net  
total—114. High run—42.  
In the feature Friday night match,  
Champion Greenleaf had a hard time  
winning from Maturo, 125 to 113,  
the latter leading most of the way. It  
was not until the tenth and eleven-  
th innings when Greenleaf had runs  
of 27 and 23, respectively, that he  
clinched the game. Maturo had a  
well-played run of 44, in his fourth  
inning. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—15 12 0 3 0 0 0 27 0 27  
28

YALE MAY GAIN  
EASTERN TITLE

Harvard Becomes Second Eleven  
of "Big Three" to Be De-  
feated, Losing to Centre

## SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL SCORES

Centre, Harvard 0.  
Penn State 34, Georgia Tech 7.  
Yale 45, Brown 7.  
Princeton 34, Virginia 0.  
Pittsburgh 28, Pennsylvania 0.  
Cornell 59, Dartmouth 7.  
Annapolis 21, Bethany 0.  
Williams 20, Columbia 0.  
West Point 33, Susquehanna 9.  
Lehigh 21, West Virginia 14.  
W. and J. 17, Syracuse 10.  
Muhlenberg 7, Swarthmore 6.  
Hobart 21, Union 7.  
Johns Hopkins 44, Western Maryland 0.  
Lafayette 35, Rutgers 0.  
Vermont 14, Mass. A. C. 7.  
Lorton U. 14, R. I. State 0.  
Trinity 17, Colgate 7.  
New Hampshire 14, Bates 0.  
N. Y. U. 7, Colgate 7.  
Amherst 20, Hamilton 0.  
Rochester 10, Colgate 7.  
Springfield 48, Niagara 0.  
Middlebury 23, Lawrence 6.  
F. & M. 41, Penn M. C. 14.  
Whitman 35, Dartmouth 7.  
Wesleyan 14, Tufts 14.  
Conn. A. C. 23, Worcester P. I. 14.  
Yale 125, Princeton 1825 0.  
Whitman 35, Dartmouth 7.  
Stanford 14, Oregon A. C. 7.  
Coe 10, Grinnell 0.  
Kansas 21, Kansas State 7.  
Missouri 6, Drake 0.  
California 14, Wash. State 0.  
Utah 17, Idaho 7.  
Wisconsin 35, Minnesota 7.  
Iowa 13, Purdue 0.  
Michigan 21, Illinois 0.  
Miami 21, Denison 0.  
Northwestern 34, DePauw 0.  
Chicago 35, St. Xavier 7.  
Akron 25, Mt. Union 14.  
Notre Dame 28, Indiana 7.  
Detroit 14, Tulane 0.  
Muskogee 25, Dayton 0.  
Oberlin 21, Ohio Wesleyan 0.  
Ottawa 7, Kenyon 7.  
Wittenburg 7, Cincinnati 2.  
Creighton 25, St. Xavier 7.  
Marshall 14, Transylvania 0.  
Nebraska 44, Oklahoma 0.  
Washington 35, Iowa State 0.  
Case 25, Heidelberg 0.  
Ohio Northern 35, Hiram 0.  
Wooster 7, Western Reserve 0.  
Marquette 7, Michigan A. C. 0.  
Mississippi 7, Birmingham 0.  
Mississippi A. & N. 21, Mississippi 0.  
Georgia 7, Auburn 0.  
Washington and Lee 3, Virginia P. I. 0.  
Florida 34, Howard 0.  
Vanderbilt 14, Tennessee 0.  
Alabama 7, Louisiana State 7.  
North Carolina State 7, Virginia M. I. 7.  
Sewanee 6, Kentucky 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Today  
finds the Yale varsity football team  
the only member of the "Big Three" which  
has not yet been defeated this season  
and the Elis now have a splendid op-  
portunity to attain the championship  
of the eastern section of the United  
States, a position which they used to  
hold with considerable regularity, but  
which has been rather monopolized by  
Harvard or Princeton during the past  
10 years or so. Clean-cut victories  
over Princeton and Harvard in the  
final big games of the season, will  
certainly direct popular attention to  
the Blue, although should the United  
States Naval Academy and Cornell  
University come through with decisive  
victories in their remaining games,  
these two teams will have to be con-  
sidered.

Harvard became the second of the  
"Big Three" to meet with defeat this  
fall and it was at the hands of Centre  
College of Kentucky, which, making  
its second appearance in the Harvard  
Stadium, secured a brilliant victory by  
a score of 6 to 0. The visitors well de-  
served the victory, as they played  
much better all-round football than  
did the Crimson and, in addition, they  
placed on the field a first-class quar-  
terback and the best all-round player  
of the year. In A. N. McMillan '24,  
Centre has a field general of great  
ability and a runner of the highest  
type. It was his brilliant rush which  
gave Centre the only points of the  
game. In James Roberts '22, Centre  
has the greatest all-round player.

In fact, credit for a large share  
of the brilliancy attained by Mc-  
Millan in his rushing must be given  
to the wonderful interference fur-  
nished by Roberts. Some idea of the  
all-round ability of Roberts may be  
obtained from the fact that he played  
end, tackle and halfback, and also did  
the punting for his side and at every  
one of these assignments he was most  
successful. Harvard did not have its  
full strength on the field and the  
Crimson hopes to retrieve itself in  
the game against Princeton at Prince-  
ton, New Jersey, this Saturday. One  
thing is certain, Harvard must show  
much better football against Princeton  
and Yale or else close her season most  
unsatisfactorily. It was Harvard's  
first defeat since Yale won from the  
Crimson in the Yale bowl in 1914.

Pennsylvania State College and  
Georgia School of Technology engaged  
in a battle in the Polo Grounds, New  
York, which resulted in the latter  
losing its first game of the season and  
placing the former pretty near the top  
of the eastern colleges for 1921. Geor-  
gia Technology started scoring, but  
after Pennsylvania State found its  
bearings, the southern eleven was out-  
rushed and out-generated. W. D. Kil-  
linger and H. E. Wilson, two players  
who starred against Harvard on the  
previous Saturday, were again stars  
against Georgia Technology, the for-  
mer running a kickoff back 85 yards  
for a touchdown.

Another big college game which met  
with its first defeat of the season, was  
Dartmouth, which was overwhelmed  
by Cornell University, 59 to 7. Cor-  
nell has been running up big scores  
this fall; but it was generally thought  
this was largely due to the defensive  
weakness of opposing teams. Those  
who saw Cornell go through the  
Dartmouth line, however, are now in-  
clined to believe that Coach Gilmore  
Doble has developed a very powerful  
team at Ithaca this fall. E. L. Kaw  
'23, Cornell halfback, was easily the  
individual star of the game.

Yale and Princeton had easy times  
last Saturday, the former overwhelm-

ing Brown University, 45 to 7, and the  
latter winning from University of Vir-  
ginia, 34 to 0. That coach T. A. D.  
Jones has a better team at Yale this  
fall than the Blue has previously  
turned out in a long time is very cer-  
tain and it is going to take better  
football than Harvard or Princeton  
have shown to date to stop the Elis  
next month.

Lafayette College, University of  
Pittsburgh and Syracuse University  
won their games, the first two by wide  
margins while the Orange defeated  
Washington and Jefferson in a hard-  
fought game, 17 to 10, an intercepted  
forward pass, being a big factor in  
the victory. Pittsburgh overwhelmed  
University of Pennsylvania, 28 to 0,  
while Lafayette ran up 35 points  
against Rutgers College without reply.

The two United States academies  
had easy games and won by wide mar-  
gins, the Navy defeating Bethany, 21  
goals to 0, and the Army winning from  
Susquehanna, 53 to 0.

In the Maine State College series  
Colby College sprang a slight surprise  
by defeating the University of Maine,  
3 to 0. Bates and Bowdoin will now  
meet in the game which will decide  
the championship. Of the other New  
England colleges Williams easily de-  
feated Columbia 20 to 0, New Hamp-  
shire State College won from Bates  
14 to 0; Amherst defeated Hamilton,  
24 to 0; and Wesleyan tied with Tufts,  
14 to 14.

The Yale freshmen met the Prince-  
ton freshmen in the first of the Har-  
vard-Yale-Princeton freshman cham-  
pionship series and the Elis won a  
hard-fought game, 6 to 0.

CORNELL TAKES  
LEADING HONORS

Wins Syracuse Invitation Cross-  
Country Run by Wide Mar-  
gin—Four Runners Tied

SYRACUSE, New York—Any doubt  
which might have existed regarding  
Cornell University having another  
powerful cross-country team was dis-  
sipated here Saturday when the Red  
and White harriers took the first five  
places in the invitation cross-country  
run held under the auspices of Syra-  
cuse University. The other colleges  
competing were: Syracuse University,  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Colgate University, Dartmouth Col-  
lege, Yale University and Columbia  
University. Cornell won the team  
championship with 15 points to its  
credit, Syracuse being second with 75;  
Technology third with 90; Yale fourth  
with 98; Dartmouth fifth with 112;  
Colgate sixth with 150, and Columbia  
last with 168.

Four of the five leading Cornell run-  
ners shared in the individual honors  
as they finished in a dead heat. This  
is something new in eastern collegiate  
cross-country circles, but occurred in  
the Missouri Conference once. The  
four Cornellians who tied for first  
were Capt. C. C. Carter '22, N. P.  
Brown '22, R. E. Brown '22 and G.  
Miske '22. Their time was 22m. 48s.

M. E. Richman '23, the fifth man to  
finish, was only 12s. back of the  
leaders.

S. L. Smith '24 of Syracuse had the  
honor of being the first non-Cornell  
man to finish and he covered the 4½  
miles in 23m. 11 2-5s. E. A.  
Gordon '22, Cornell, was seventh,  
while M. J. Ward '23, the other Cor-  
nell entrant, finished sixteenth.

Forty-nine runners started and  
M. K. Douglas '24, captain of the Yale  
cross-country team and a runner  
picked to finish well up among the  
leaders, was the only starter who did  
not finish and he was forced to drop  
out during the first mile. The order  
of the first 25 finishers and their times  
follow:

Runner and college	Time
Capt. C. C. Carter, Cornell	22 48
N. P. Brown, Cornell	22 48
R. E. Brown, Cornell	22 48
G. Miske, Cornell	22 48
M. E. Richman, Cornell	23
S. L. Smith, Syracuse	23 11 1/2
E. A. Gordon, Cornell	23 12
A. H. Crosby, Yale	23 20
E. E. Sanborn, Technology	23 23
A. J. Coakley, Dartmouth	23 25
A. L. Blanders, Technology	23 28
J. G. Young, Dartmouth	23 29
Vincent Hernandez, Syracuse	23 34
R. E. Hendrie, Technology	23 43
E. C. Gordon, Yale	23 50
M. J. Ward, Cornell	23 50
Harold Hart, Syracuse	23 57
Wendell Campbell, Syracuse	23 57 1/2
L. A. Sherburne, Dartmouth	24 38
H. E. Trandwell, Yale	24 5
G. P. Keating, Syracuse	24 10
E. C. Gordon, Yale	24 10
W. G. Anderson, Technology	24 22
Morris Feilman, Syracuse	24 32
Allen Haskell, Columbia	24 36
H. A. Woodmansee, Colgate	24 38

ENGLISH LEAGUE  
LEADERS BEATEN

Both Burnley and Barnsley Lose  
Matches at Association Foot-  
ball, but Retain First Places  
in First and Second Divisions

## ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

First Division

Club	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Against
Burnley	9	0	3	30	13
Sunderland	8	1	3	21	14
Liverpool	6	5	1	17	11
Leeds	7	2	1	19	16
Huddersfield	6	3	2	20	15
Aston Villa	7	1	5	27	15
Middlesbrough	5	4	3	20	18
Manchester City	6	2	4	18	14
Sheff. Wed.	6	1	6	14	12
Blackburn	5	3	5	18	11
Oldham	4	4	9	11	12
Everton	3	5	4	18	11
Sheff. United	3	5	4	13	11
Nottingham	6	3	2	20	17
Bolton	4	4	5	20	17
Manchester United	3	5	4	15	21
Birmingham	4	2	6	17	18
Sheff. Wednesday	4	2	6	15	12
Crystal Palace	4	1	6	13	12
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5	1	7	15	15
South Shields	5	1	8	9	11
Bury	5	3	12	21	13
West Ham	5	3	12	18	13
Hull	6	1	13	15	13
Fulham	5	2	13	12	12
Sheff. Wednesday	4	4	11	13	12
Crystal Palace	4	2	12	15	22
Derby	5	1	6	18	11
Coventry	5				



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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## THE NEW MOON

(This Art Adventure is neither prose nor poetry. It is in very free verse, and the excuse is—everybody's doing it, some worse than others.)

We loaded the Car,  
Two sacks of potatoes, grown on the  
Farm.  
And books, 12 in all, on Pre-Raphaelite  
Painters  
About whom I had been writing.  
Also odds and ends, without end,  
And ourselves.  
I drove.

II  
O the beauty of Kent,  
The light on the world,  
The rush of the wind,  
Its tingle and savor,  
And the scents of the apples from  
orchards,  
Lime upon lime of sentinel trees,  
And in hedges, convolvuli gleaming,  
With Michaelmas daisies in gardens,  
And the land all petted and folded,  
So orderly, such propriety!  
And the road, the white road,  
Always a white road,  
A wandering ribbon,  
Up hill and down dale,  
Leading to London, 50 miles off—  
So pretty a road, so far from old  
London.

With dusk coming on,  
And the car like a hare  
Or purring, as cats purr!  
"Give her gas," cried Belinda,  
"And open the throttle!"  
For there, right ahead, was the hill,  
Of Sutton Valence, such a hill.  
And Elizabeth II, bounded,  
And purred like a tiger, and leapt  
Then, on and on, gurgled and grunted,  
Groaned, and boiled like a kettle.  
I stopped her.  
For the water was spilling, the engine  
all cranky.  
"It's water and oil that she wants," I  
remarked.  
She got them.  
Then happy, she bounded again  
Taking the top of the hill like a bird.  
And I said to Belinda—  
"It's our fault, not Miss Lizzie's.  
Such disharmonies might be, should  
be avoided."  
And Belinda replied,  
"Dearest,  
You are always so awfully wise  
After the event."  
And I smiled, and forgave both Be-  
linda and Lizzie.  
For the air was so soft  
And the twilight a-tremble  
As we spend down a hill, then up,  
Too happy to speak, when suddenly,  
I cried—"Look!"

III  
Over the winter wheat, faint in the  
twilight,  
Low in the sky hung the New Moon,  
A wisp of a moon, a crescent,  
Glimmering palely,  
So sudden, so lovely,  
After a pause—silent joy and con-  
tentment,  
Said Belinda—"Is it not strange  
That so ancient a sight is eternally  
new?"  
"And eternally lovely," said I, "what  
a sky.  
The sky where she gleams,  
Say, what are the colors?"  
"Oh, there's blue, and there's green,  
And there's green and there's blue  
And opal and daffydown-dilly."  
I steered, and I looked,  
And I looked, and I steered,  
And Lizzie responded most gamely  
But, oh, the moon was more winning  
than Lizzie.  
For an hour we sped onward,  
Up hill and through valley  
Past village and copse, and milestone  
And so to the outskirts of London—  
and tramways.  
And the moon all the way, so pale and  
so tender  
Was changing in beauty each moment,  
She hung o'er a hill, and over a tree  
A farm house, a hayrick, a spinney,  
She laughed in a river, she peeped  
through a cloud  
She danced on the top of a chimney,  
And wherever she passed the place  
was at once  
Transfigured by beauty eternal.  
So I said as we slowed up the Lewis-  
ham road  
In first speed, for traffic was heavy,  
"Why don't painters fall  
In love with the moon, when she's  
feeling her way from the crescent  
For there's no other sight so allur-  
ingly dear.  
As the moon rising newly o'er England.  
Why don't they paint lyrics instead of  
dull epics  
"Machines" for the R. A. and Salon,  
Labored and worked over, stodgy and  
painty,  
Why don't they paint lyrics with, say,  
The moon as the motive?  
Oh, if I were a painter, (do listen,  
Belinda)  
I'd take this same journey in Lizzie  
Again, and again, and again,  
And I'd study that moon, that wisp of  
a moon  
In every conceivable background,  
As we've seen her tonight, this won-  
derful night,  
Every minute a different aspect.  
O'er a hill, o'er a tree,  
A farm-house, a hayrick, a spinney,  
A river, a cloud; or above a crepus-  
cular chimney  
With the light ever changing, and sil-  
houettes darkening  
And the line of horizon just glowing  
With purple, and gold dust, and splen-  
dor.  
I'd study the moon, the little new  
moon,  
On the joy rides we'd take in our  
Lizzie  
I'd memorize all the moon's ways and  
her loveliness,  
That is if I were a painter.  
Why, I'd make five and twenty  
Swift lyrics in paint  
And show them in Bond Street, in  
London.  
And householders, lots of them  
Who hunger for beauty, but can't pay  
a big price  
Would welcome these lyrics, these  
crescent moon lyrics  
To lighten their small homes with  
beauty.

We're all tired, oh so tired,  
Of the cumbersome landscape,  
All effort, and technique and duty,  
What the world wants, what we all  
want.  
Are whispers of lyrical beauty.  
And the moon, the young moon,  
The constant young moon,  
So dainty, and lovely, and punctual,  
Is the lady I choose for this delicate  
duty.  
And if I don't do it, some one else will,  
more's the pity."

V  
All the time I was talking  
And planning the lyrics (twenty-five  
— was the number I fixed on)  
Belinda was saying, "O your steering's  
Erratic—you nearly ran over a Bobby."  
Little I cared, for my heart was com-  
posing  
Those lyrics in paint all our journey,  
Till we got to Vauxhall  
And there on the wide bridge  
Was the moon, such a wisp  
Shining over the ancient Thames river.  
A new little moon, she always seems  
new  
In Kent, or in Surrey, or Kensington.  
VI  
Still thinking of skies, and the moon  
in the sky  
We drew near our house in a garden.  
I put on the hand-break  
I sounded the Klaxon, for footsteps  
I listened  
On the path that leads down through  
the garden.  
They began to unload  
First the talies, then books,  
Then other things, oh, such a muddle.  
But I stole to the tree by the violet  
bed bank  
Departing from all that unloading.  
And there, over there, just over the  
house,  
Was the young moon, a pale yellow  
crescent,  
And the sky was deep blue,  
And the moon was as new as a baby.  
The dear little moon, that all the  
long way  
Had traveled so patiently with us,  
And had stopped just in front of our  
garden.  
So kind of the moon,  
The dear little moon  
So willing to enter my pictures.  
"I'll do it," I murmured, and then  
came a voice  
("Twas Belinda's) "Q. R., do come in to  
supper."  
"Soon, soon," and I looked, I looked  
at the moon,  
Kept looking, and looking, and look-  
ing,  
—At that wisp of a moon,  
At that dear little moon,  
That keeps all the night sky in order.  
Eternal beauty,  
Ever recurring.

VII  
Then I went in to supper and lamp-  
light,  
But the moon, oh, the moon,  
I cannot forget.  
She's waiting up there in the starlight  
As I sit at my supper by lamplight,  
Composing her into a lyric,  
The little new moon,  
Eternal beauty,  
Ever recurring.

Q. R.



Music, one of the four circular painted panels

## WILLIAM BLAKE'S DANTE ILLUSTRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty of the 102 original and unpublished water colors or tinted drawings made by William Blake from 1821 to 1827, to illustrate the Divina Commedia of Dante, are on exhibition at the galleries of Scott & Fowles—a timely event of the highest artistic interest, and made doubly so by the contrasted showing of the originals of the classic Dante drawings by Flaxman, also the same as engraved by the Italian Pirroll, and first published, under the patronage of the wealthy dilettante, Thomas Hope, in 1793. Blake's drawings, incomparably more vital and powerful in their wild imaginative splendor than the marble-like outline compositions of his admired and fêted rival, have the crude, sometimes naïve and spotty appearance of improvised sketches or color-indications for the guidance of an engraver, rather than for fac simile reproduction. Nevertheless, they bear the stamp of genius. It is gratifying to know that the entire series, in modern colotype, will be published shortly by Quaritch. Then Blake will take his proper place among the great illustrators of Dante who have illuminated the passage through the centuries of his superb drama of human life.

familiar, are now housed in the British Museum. Blake's serious preoccupation with the Divina Commedia seems to have begun about 1821. Three years before the date he had associated with himself as pupil and disciple a young artist-engraver named John Linnell, who subsequently prospered and became the supporting patron of Blake in his declining years. Linnell inherited and handed down the collection of Blake's Dante drawings, which was sold en bloc at Christie's in 1913 to the National Art Collection Fund and distributed among various English and colonial museums. A score of these unique drawings in some as yet unexplained manner found their way to New York, where they are now a three-weeks' wonder on Fifth Avenue.

Hartman's Maine Coast and New York Skyscrapers

In the cataclysm of water color exhibitions which has marked the season's opening here, nothing more strange and startling has merged than C. Bertram Hartman's kaleidoscopic studies of the architectural cliffs and canyons of Lower Broadway. "Made Mountains," "Looking Down on Old and New," and "Trinity Steeple," are a few of the characteristic titles. He is a serious and skilled searcher in his art, which compasses a mastery of the water color medium that is as far above the ordinary as his pictures are removed from dull conventionality.



Apollo and the Nine Muses, the large oval panel on the west wall of the Museum dome, by John Singer Sargent

## SARGENT MURALS

Unveiled at Museum of Fine Arts

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There was unveiled on October 20 for the first time to public gaze the recently completed mural decoration by John Singer Sargent, one of the undisputed great painters of the world.

Over 1500 persons gathered under the dome of the Museum of Fine Arts and held breathless silence as the great cloth covering, at a signal from Morris Gray, its president, was pulled dramatically up through an opening at the top and revealed this latest acquisition to the famous mural decorations in the city of Boston.

For five years, since first the commission was tendered him, Mr. Sargent has been at work on this stupendous undertaking. Every conceivable factor bearing on the final and desired result was considered from every angle. A working model of the inner rotunda of the museum was made and Mr. Sargent painted and modeled his entire conception of scheme in the miniature. Change after change was made from the original idea and as the word of the artist the dome itself was altered and remodeled and the supporting pillars moved several feet back in order to fit into his scheme. Even the balconies one sees midway to the dome are the design of Mr. Sargent. In truth the artist intrusted the work to no other hands than his own. No wonder then that the whole reflects unity of conception, completeness of design and thoroughness of workmanship.

The artist has combined his knowledge of architecture, his skill in sculpture, his mastery of painting, into a vast whole. He is at once sculptor, painter and architect, and a master in each rôle. Probably no artist of modern times has so daringly and successfully combined them all. The view from the staircase before reaching the upper circle beneath the dome is perhaps the most effective. It is from here that the general effect of the whole is first grasped. As one ascends to the top of the staircase and stands under the great canopy of reflected light the eye travels through the archway into the magnificent Tapestry Room, presenting a vista of beautiful lines and color not easily forgotten.

The general scheme of color is blue and gold on a white background. It is a harmony of colors not unknown to the Chinese, thousands of years ago, and who adopted a similar scheme in their porcelain and other decorative arts. The painted panels generally have a blue background. The figures in relief, of which there are many groups, some framed in panels and others without, are pure white and appear whitest and most brilliant through the vast dome delicate tracery of gold gives the final bit of color.

The rotunda is in plan an ellipse with its major axis in the line of approach with the main staircase. The dome is supported by columns and has at its base four lunettes, three of which contain rectangular recesses, the fourth being the opening above the staircase. The light radiates from an elliptical opening at the top of the dome shining through a transparent glass of cobalt blue. From this opening at the top extend downward four large panels, broadening as they near the floor and in position north, south, east and west. Contained on their surface are the four large painted decorations. Between these panels are interspersed four smaller ones in shape much like the ribs of a ship. Their surfaces are covered with painted decorations framed in a circular shield, above which are two figures in high relief and below a group of almost life-size figures sculptured in bas-relief.

Sphinx. The white and gold color of the Chimera is in contrast to the deep purple background. A group of maidens dancing around a central figure and called "Apollo and the Nine Muses" occupies the western panel. But for sheer brilliancy of effect and color contrast, the eastern panel on which Mr. Sargent has interpreted Classical and Romantic Art is the finest of them all.

In the four circular painted decorations there are represented in order Music, Astronomy, Prometheus attacked by a vulture sent from Zeus, and Ganymede carried off by Zeus in the form of an eagle. Above the circular shields are the unframed reliefs suggesting Fame, Mythology, Education and Music, while below are the exquisitely done bas-reliefs representing Cupid and Venus, The Three Graces, Venus and Psyche and dancing figures.

It is interesting to note that in a model of one-eighth size which he constructed before he began on the dome itself many of the decorations were modeled in relief. He had felt that in the library too little relief and consequently too much painting had been the result. This it was his intention to rectify at the museum. But apparently he changed his mind, for the raised reliefs in the replica became the four large painted panels in the final decoration. It is possible thus

ries but the symbolism as a whole is for him a closed book, and indeed without the chart which attempts to explain the artist's meaning in a few words it is doubtful if he would know what it was all about. On the contrary the lovely figures and panels in the museum have a universal significance and require no explanation to fully appreciate their beauty. The subjects are as old as painting—the treatment as new as Mr. Sargent. Taken apart from their surroundings and viewed simply as a bit of masterly painting there is no panel in these latter decorations comparable to the best of the library series.

But this does not detract from its success as a mural decoration. Mr. Sargent has turned a hitherto somber and chilling dome into a thing of surpassing beauty by the power of his genius. He has coordinated all the means at hand and shaped them to his will. He has delved into the province of the architect and the sculptor with astonishing success and brought forth rich fruits from both. As to his brilliant technique and masterly drawing, let it be said again that John Sargent is the greatest modern example of the perfectly trained hand obeying the absolutely normal eye. Unlike other great artists he sees things in no particular or peculiar way. His technique



Astronomy, one of the four circular painted panels

to see the same idea worked out by the artist both in the medium of sculpture and in that of painting.

Probably to the layman these later decorations will prove more popular than his famous Boston Library panels. Unquestionably they will be easier to comprehend by the man on the street to whom Mr. Sargent's earlier work, with the exception of the frieze of the Prophets, has ever been somewhat of an enigma. The average man saw much to admire, it is true, in the library se-

is impersonal and akin to men like Velasquez and Frans Hals. After all, the success of a mural decoration lies not so much in what interpretation was intended by the artists or what literal meaning the

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decorations convey as in a larger sense whether it decorates the space it covers—in fact becomes so a part of the architecture of the building that neither one is conceivable without the other. This result Mr. Sargent has unquestionably attained. It is possible to believe that the problem which confronted him from the beginning might have been done differently but it is difficult to believe it could have been done better. Boston is fortunate indeed to have in its possession the museum and library decorations of Mr. Sargent, works which unquestionably represent him at the zenith of his ripened powers.

## ROMILLY FEDDEN AND MARTIN HARDIE, R. E.

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The work of these two water colorists now on exhibition at the Walker Galleries, Bond Street, is interesting and instructive to the student. The comparison of the methods used by two very different mentalities teaches us much of the craft and its application. Mr. Romilly Fedden, one of the foremost water colorists of our day, has a wet, fluent technique not altogether devoid of accident. Mr. Martin Hardie, R.E., well known as an etcher, is tighter in his drawing, leaving scarcely anything to accident. Mr. Fedden has the assurance of "having arrived." Technically he experiments little. The ever-changing subtleties of crowds and moonlight under Moroccan skies intrigue him, and he fits his subject to his technique, rather than his technique to his subject. With Mr. Hardie a landscape by its nature, time and place will decide the treatment in which it is to be rendered. His position as director at South Kensington brings him in touch daily with the finest of English water colors of the past and present. His critical faculty is thus constantly at work. Practically all his drawings are done during holiday time, and much of their merit is due to the exercise of that same critical faculty which he obviously packs with his traps when he leaves the confines of the museum for the roaming road.

There is no cocksure "braggadocio" in his work. All is tentative, sincere and truth loving, and to those who know him, expressive of the man himself. In this exhibition Mr. Hardie's work reaches its high-water mark in two drawings of the lofty plateaux in the south of France near Les Baux. The time of day is expressed with sureness. That rare quality, volume of atmosphere, in which solitary rocks, the low horizon, the figures of shepherd and sheep take their natural perspective with such simple ease, the light, floating clouds in an expansive sky, make us wish to see these drawings in a permanent national collection. They betray the healthy respect of their author for the best work of the past, while at the same time he is keenly alive to the demands of the water color craft of the present, and its promise for the future. There is a poetic emphasis, combined with a matter-of-factness, which makes them live in the memory. Like all the best masters of his craft, Mr. Hardie is always a student, a humble one. No doubt many will find in Mr. Fedden's effects of moonlight and twilight on mosques and cities much charm and reserve. In some a great deal is sacrificed to color and every trick is legitimized by the success with which he gets what he wants.

In one drawing, "Moonlight: Martignies," he shows a deep appreciation of line, mass and color, balanced to a nicety in achieving a whole effect. This drawing stands out from among the others in the exhibition as betraying an intense study of the subject. The houses with their dramatic shadows have been studied so that their very plans are obvious from their elevations. It is rare that such architectural results combined with depth of atmosphere and truth of color are achieved by painters, and it only goes to show that however pretty or charming a momentary sketch may be, it is in the long run the constant observation, the hard grind of study, the expense in time and labor which give us results in a picture which will make it of lasting value and grow upon one with longer acquaintance. It may be that this "growing upon one" is the test between a good and a bad drawing. If so, then many drawings in this exhibition are very good.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## John Ridd Goes to London

Not wishing to thrust myself more forward than need be in this narrative, I have scarcely thought it becoming or right to speak of my own adventures. But now, what with the brave clothes I had on, and the better ones still that were packed up in the bag behind the saddle, it is almost beyond me to forbear saying that I must have looked very pleasing. . . . For mother would have no stint in the matter, but had assembled at our house, immediately upon knowledge of what was to be about London, every man known to be a good stuffer upon our side of Exmoor. And for three days they had worked their best. . . . The result, so they all declared, was such as to create admiration and defy competition in London. And to me it seemed that they were quite right; though Jeremy Suckles turned up his nose and feigned to be deaf in the business.

Now be that matter as you please—for the point is not worth arguing—certain it is that my appearance was better than it had been before. For being in the best clothes, one tries to look and act (so far as may be) up to the quality of them. Not only for the fear of soiling them, but that they enlarge a man's perception of his value.

By dinner time we arrived at Porlock, and dined with my old friend, Master Poole, now growing rich and portly. For though we had plenty of victuals with us, we were not to begin upon them until all chance of victualising among our friends was left behind. And during that first day we had no need to meddle with our store at all; for as had been settled before we left home, we lay that night at Dunster, in the house of a worthy tanner, first cousin to my mother, who received us very cordially, and undertook to return old Smiler to his stable at Plover's Barrows after one day's rest.

Thence we hied to Bridgewater; and from Bridgewater on to Bristol, breaking the journey between the two. . . . It was a long and weary journey, although the roads are wondrous good on the further side of Bristol, and scarcely any man need be bogged, if he keeps his eyes well open, save, perhaps, in Berkshire.

The night was falling very thick by the time we were come to Tyburn, and here the King's officers decided that it would be wise to halt; because the way was unsafe by night across the fields to Charing Village. I for my part was nothing loth, and preferred to see London by daylight.

And after all, it was not worth seeing, but a big, but a very hideous and dirty place, not at all like Exmoor. Some of the shops were fine, and the signs above them finer still, so that I was never weary of standing still to look

at them. But in doing this there was no ease; for before one could begin almost to make out the meaning of them, either some of the way-farers would bustle and scowl and draw their swords, or the owner, or his apprentice boys, would rush out and catch hold of me, crying, "Buy, buy, buy! What dy'e lack, what dy'e lack? Buy, buy, buy!" At first I mistook the meaning of this—for so we pronounce the word "boy" upon Exmoor,—and I answered with some indignation, "Sirrah, I am no boy now, but a man; and as for lacking, I lack nought from thee, except what thou hast not—good manners."

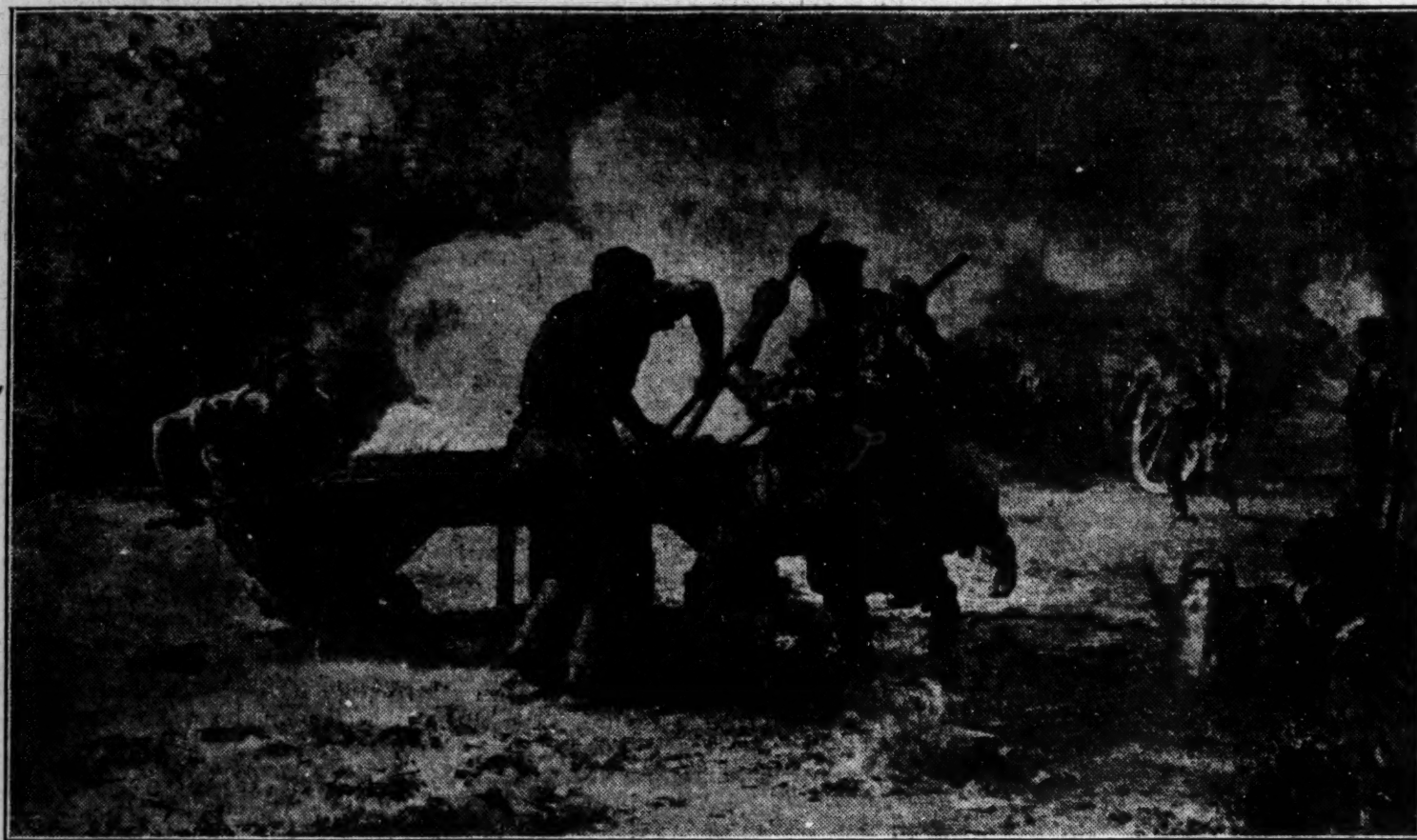
The only things that pleased me much were the river Thames, and the

## Here a Wimple, There a Gleam

Smooth it glides upon its travel  
Here a wimple, there a gleam—  
O the clean gravel!  
O the smooth stream! . . .

We can see our colored faces  
Floating on the shaken pool  
Down in cool places,  
Dim and very cool;

Till a wind or water wrinkle  
Dipping marten, plumping trout,  
Spreads in a twinkle  
And blots all out.  
—Robert Louis Stevenson.



"The Smiths," from the painting by Blair Bruce

In the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

## Work

Let me but do my work from day to day.  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;

Let me but find it in my heart to say,  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray—  
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;

Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
This work can be done, in the right way."  
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small.

To suit my spirit and improve my powers;  
Then shall I cheerfully accept the laboring hours,  
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall

At eventide, to play and love and rest.  
Because I know for me my work is best.  
—Henry Van Dyke.

## Sage-Brush Country

"Sage-brush country" is one of those local terms that stand for a type of landscape as distinctive as the moors of England and the campagna of Italy. Mary Austin tells us in her book, "California," "It means first of all, open country, great space of sky, what the inhabitants of it call 'eyereach,' treeless except for a few cotton-woods and willows along the sink of intermittent streams, and stippled with low shrubs of artemisia. This is the true 'sage-brush,' though it is no sage, the sacred bush of Diana, Artemisia tridentata. It may grow in favoured districts man-high, but ordinarily not more than two or three feet in the arid regions which it haunts. Other social shrubs will be found pre-empting miles of the territory to which the artemisia gives its name, cecogeny, pursia, dalla 'creosote,' but none other gives it the distinctive feature, the web of pale, silky sage-green against the sun-burned sand."

"Other items of the sage-brush landscape are so constant that they are immediately suggested by it: mountains hanging on the horizon in opalescent haze, low flowing lines of hills overlaid by old lava-flows, the 'black rock' simulating cloud shadows on the distant ranges, dry red cones of ancient volcanic ash, and great flat table-topped 'buttes' of the painted desert."

"White-crested ranges on the one hand and buttes on the other mark the limits of the sage; for where snow-caps are, there are trees, and where the buttes begin the cactus and the palo verde reign."

"A sage-brush country is a cattle country primarily; perhaps there may be mines; where there is water to be stored for irrigation there will be towns, but the virtue of the sage is that it grows in lands that man, at least, has found no other use for."

"It can thrive on an allowance of water that will support no larger thing than a chipmunk or a lizard, and, growing, feeds the cattle on a thousand hills. Therefore it is indispensable to any picture of the sage-brush country that there should be herds at large in it and vaqueros riding, or far down the bleached valley the dust of a rodeo rising. It is impossible to think of such a land and not think of these things, free life, and air as clear and vibrant with vitality as a bell. I can never think

of it myself without seeing, in addition, the vultures making a merry-go-round over Panamint, and up from Cose the creaking line of a twenty-mile team."

"The sage-brush country of California begins properly at the foot of the Sierras where the state-line sheers east by south from Lake Tahoe. It covers the high valleys that divide the true Sierra from the older, lesser ranges that keep it company 'as far south as Olancha. Below Mono Lake it gives to the chrome- and ochre-tinted soil its distinguishing characteristic. From the long arm of Death Valley it begins to be encroached upon by the mesquite, and at Indian Wells it is driven close under the lee of the

opened out into a delicate pillared loggia, whence the pigeons swooped in flocks into the adjacent fields. That was Villa Lemmi. But you passed the old doorway, surmounted by the stone escutcheon of Albini or Tornabuoni, I know not which, and knocked at a wooden door, which being opened, a peasant woman or a little bare-legged brat led you into a kind of farmyard. Past the big mulberry-tree just yellowing into leaf, and the rose and currant bushes, under the stable archway, by the side of the dark cowshed, whence came lowing sounds and scent of hay and dairy; through a yard where the lemon-trees stood in his earthen jars, and the linen hung over the grass on the drying lines; and

thence into the cool, dark cloistered court of the villa—a court whose brick pavement was patterned with yellow and greenish lichen, and in which one's steps sounded drearily; but where the farm maid was drawing water out of the well in the center, and the farm children were swinging on ropes from the pillars, making the arches resound with laughter and screams. On the first floor a narrow parapeted balcony ran round one side of this court, and along this you followed the peasant woman clattering in her wooden clogs, with two or three little brown boys and girls, with broad little faces running into a sudden point, and hair cropped or tightly tied in a top-knot, like the children who sing and play, kick their legs and entwine their arms in Luca della Robbia's choir parapet high-reliefs. Then up a sudden step, a narrow door unlocked, and you entered a small, low room, the former scullery of the villa, where, about ten years ago, some kitchen-maid scraping at the wall with her knife laid bare a sudden patch of paint, a shot purple and red bit of drapery, a gold-streaked lock of hair; till, scraping well and ill, they scraped into existence two unguessed frescoes and out of existence perhaps two forever lost ones. Of the two frescoes, now in a very different place, the one shows four young women, advancing in hesitating and faltering procession, long, slender, with double-girdle, puffing garments, green and mauve and white; and sweet, soft, wistful young heads, vacillating, pouting, red lips, and vague, shy grey eyes and loosened light hair, giving I know not what, perhaps some effaced flower, dropping it, with dainty, supple-wristed hands, into a folded cloth held by one dressed in the straight, stiff, foldless russet skirt of a Florentine matron; to the back a half rounded portico, a many jetted fountain; and to the side a little curly brown boy with iridescent wings of an obliterated escutcheon; the whole closed in by a group of pointed pilasters half covered with plaster. The second fresco represents a company of damsels in highly-hued antique garb, seated in a circle in a laurel grove; their garments once delicately embroidered with threads of gold. One holds a globe; another, large featured like a statue and of bronzed complexion, rests an architect's square upon her shoulder; below reclines another with a hand organ and a tambourine; on a raised throne in the middle sits a half-veiled lady holding a bow. Towards her, into this goody company of sciences and arts, a nymph, a muse, with loosened yellow hair and wistful pointed face, is leading the young Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, stately yet timid; a noble and charming figure in scholar's gown of blue and purple shot silk, his fair long hair combed neatly from under a scarlet cap; a sweet and thoughtful face, thin and pale, with high arched nose and pale eyes, under much curved, fanciful brows; a something between the scholar, the saint, and the page in his demure boyish elegance; a thing of courts as well as of the study.

These were the frescoes. One looked at them; then, between thus doing, looked also out of the little window over the shimmering olives, the bright green corn, to where the pines and cypresses of the hillside detached their feathery fringes against the sky, and the white houses and tower of Piesole, and its tiers and tiers of villas, rose high in the distance. . . . Vernon Lee, "Juvenilia: Being a Second Series of Essays on Sundry Aesthetic Questions."

## Botticelli's Frescoes at Villa Lemmi

As but very few people who lived in Florence or came hither even knew of the existence of the frescoes, . . . I think I had better try and give you an idea of the Villa Lemmi and the going there.

You followed, for some twenty minutes, the road towards Sesto Fiorentino, the castle of Petraia and the other places which lie at the foot of the Monte Morello, whose bleak flanks, shadowing the passing clouds, are patterned grey on grey, like some huge folds of greyish wadded silk; then you turned off by another high road towards the old Medicean villa of Careggi. . . . whose castle-like machicolations and overhanging roof are just visible among the trees, while behind rise the little slopes of the Terzole valley, grey with olive at the base, dark green and feathery with pine woods at the top, and all dotted with white farms and villas. Then past one or two villa gates, and you left the high road suddenly for a little rough short cut, with white walls, rudely patterned and overlaid by the whitish olive branches, on either side; in front rose, against a screen of dark cypress plumes, a little old white house, with heavily grated windows and a belvedere tower,

## Right Atmosphere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fact that a whole theaterful of people may sometimes be carried away by their emotions while watching a powerful moving picture drama throws an interesting sidelight on human life. Sometimes the spectators forget the camera man, the director, the studio sets, and all the artifice which they know very well goes to the making of each film, and, accepting the moving shadows on the screen as real men and women, laugh with them, weep with them, and share their every adventure. This can only happen when the producers have succeeded in weaving into their story an atmosphere which closely simulates reality, for before the screen pictures can stir us we must allow ourselves to be deceived by them.

Now it is not very different in everyday life. If we accept without challenge the general belief that man lives in a material body, if we devote the lion's share of our time to the pleasures we expect to get from eating and drinking, dancing and making merry, or if we struggle for personal success, fail to love our neighbor as ourselves, and are content to turn our thoughts to God's ways only for a few moments each day, then we have succeeded in surrounding ourselves with a densely material atmosphere. Should sickness or sorrow threaten us we are as ready to be overwhelmed by them and to tremble before their power as the habitués of the moving pictures are to weep when the young child in the play, who is his mother's only joy, is lost in a desert, although they know very well, if they would stop to think, that the same small child returned happily to his play the very minute the camera man stopped turning his handle.

The remedy for all sorrow and suffering is to be found only by turning to God. When in our daily life we find and rejoice in the abundant evidences of His goodness, when His love is more to us than human friendship, and His peace more than either temperamental excitement or unthinking apathy, then we are living in the right atmosphere to see through and refute the false evidences of the senses when they would tell us that we are sick or in trouble.

From Genesis to Revelation the Bible constantly exhorts us to seek God. "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace," wrote Job, and since the teaching of Christian Science is based solely on the Bible it inevitably reiterates this advice. In every page of her writings, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, emphasizes the importance of turning from the material to the spiritual. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "The crude creations of mortal thought must finally give place to the glorious forms which we sometimes behold in the camera of divine Mind, when the mental picture is spiritual and eternal. Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind? We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being." (Page 264.)

"The camera of divine Mind" is only sensitive to and can only depict the spiritual and eternal, and this means that God, who is all-powerful and all-loving, has never created and can know nothing of either sin or sickness. It is the realization of this great truth which will free the world. The Bible, which, spiritually interpreted, is God's Word, makes this very plain, and sooner or later each one of us must undertake the work of building up in our consciousness an ever clearer sense of spiritual realities. This is not a difficult task, because the spiritual only is real and it must be easier to understand and trust the real than the false. All that makes the task seem difficult and long is our willingness to slip back to the old, to look again on the screen of materiality and accept as true its stories of bodily pleasures and pains. Understanding this, the Apostle James wrote in his epistle, "But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: For he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was. But whose looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed."

Jesus was the "Way-shower" for us in all things, and, as shown by his life of preparation for his healing ministry and by his nights spent in prayer, he constantly turned away from the ensnaring atmosphere of human hopes and fears to the abiding certainty of the perfection of God's creation. Mortals all down the ages had accepted as true the falsities of sin and sickness, suffering and sorrow, but Jesus refused to be mesmerized by these and proved the folly of their claim to govern man by making the blind to see, the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak. Mrs. Eddy writes of him in Science and Health, on pages 476 and 477: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

It is only by daily, constant endeavor to "see the perfect man" that students of Christian Science can follow Jesus and in some measure re-

peat his healing works. They are learning to free themselves from the hypnotic atmosphere of the senses and to be always aware of the all-pervading love and protection of God. In proportion to their success in accomplishing this in their daily lives they are ready, when patients come to them to be healed, so to realize man's oneness with God and heritage of good that the patient himself awakens to the certainty of God's love and is freed.

Returning to the moving pictures for an illustration, let us suppose that at the crisis of the play, when the hero is in danger, surrounded by armed enemies, the actor who played the part should step in front of his own photograph on the screen. The shadowy enemies and the shadowy pistols at once become hopelessly inadequate to harm. And in exactly the same way the shadows of material happenings have no lots of power to harm us once we realize that the real man is spiritual and not material.

This has been made abundantly plain and our part is to carry on the work of proving it true by seeking, and refusing to accept any substitute for, the real God-created man. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, on page 17, Mrs. Eddy includes this admonition: "Many sleep who should keep themselves awake and waken the world. Earth's actors change earth's scenes; and the curtain of human life should be lifted on reality, on that which outweighs time; on duty done and life perfected, wherein joy is real and fadeless."

## The Song of the Star

I am a Star dwelling on high  
In the azure of the vaulted sky.  
I shine on the land and I shine on the sea,

And the little breezes talk to me.  
The waves rise towards me every one,  
And forget the brightness of the sun:  
The growing grass springs up towards me.

And forgets the day's fertility.  
My face is light, and my beam is life,  
And my passionless being hath no strife.

In me no love is turned to hate,  
No fullness is made desolate;  
Here is no hope, no fear, no grief,  
Here is no pain and no relief;

Nor birth nor death hath part in me,  
But a profound tranquillity.  
Unaltered shall bloom on to-day,  
The blossoms that bloomed yesterday  
And on the morrow shall not fade. . . .

—Christina Rossetti.

## Milton and Homer

But when we adhere to the ideal of the poet, we have our difficulties even with Milton and Homer. Milton is too literary, and Homer too literal and historical.—Emerson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### A Strike That Could Not Survive

One thing, and perhaps only one thing, has been proved by the action of the railroad brotherhoods of the United States in recalling their strike order, an eventuality which from the first seemed inevitable. The thing proved is that the time has passed when recourse can be had to the strike as a weapon of offense or defense in the adjustment or arbitration of economic grievances. As this has been the only important thing proved, so has it been the only thing settled. But in proving this single point, or in adding cumulative proof to substantiate a fact which should have been conceded all along, the differences existing have been in nowise smoothed out or adjusted, at least more than temporarily. But as great progress toward such a settlement has been made as would have resulted had the strike actually been inaugurated. No substantial victory could have been gained, either by the employing railroads or the members of the dissatisfied brotherhoods, as the result of the strike. A temporary economic advantage would have resulted perhaps, although this is doubtful, to one side or the other, had an actual trial of strength followed the issuance of the original order to strike. But there could have been no continuing advantage gained. The railroad executives, or some of them, might have regarded it a victory had they, as a result of the strike, been able to destroy, perhaps permanently, the conceded right of the brotherhoods to bargain collectively, both as to wages and working conditions. But even such a victory would be empty and valueless as an economic advantage, for it may be said of railroading, as an industry, without reference to any other great organized industry, that it has been stabilized and benefited, and that invested capital represented in the important carrying systems has been the gainer, through the intelligent amalgamation and direction of the unionized employees.

It may be argued, however, and perhaps convincingly, that the threat to strike had the effect of averting, for the time being, the movement by the railroad companies to seek still further wage reductions, and that at a time when an undeniable hardship would have been wrought. Therein lies the weakness, if not the culpability, of the railroads' management been revealed. The problems presented demanded the exercise of greater foresight and consideration than was manifested by the railroad executives in making possible even a threat to resort to an enforced suspension of the great transportation systems. They have neither gained nor earned the sympathy and support of the public in the negotiations which finally resulted in a truce. They have not shown, in the common effort which is being made to bring about a reasonable and fair readjustment of economic, industrial, and social conditions, the cooperation which the public had a right to expect, nor indeed have they as generously yielded as have the thousands of employees who have so wisely and so unselfishly agreed to submit their case to the court of public opinion.

It has been claimed in behalf of the employees of the railroads, or at least in behalf of those who have been most insistent in asserting their grievances, that there has been a persistent and more or less successful effort to cloud the issue. The claim is made that the public, had the full disclosure of the facts as the brotherhoods state them been made possible, would have been unanimous in supporting the cause of the workers. It is no doubt true, although the fact might not be easy of proof, that the sympathy of the public has been with the brotherhoods in everything but their determination to strike, and that it is with them now, unqualifiedly, in their desire to maintain and improve their economic and industrial status. A significant statement is ascribed to the chief officer of the Order of Railway Conductors, one of the organizations of the affiliated brotherhoods, who is said to have observed, in explaining the decision to recall the strike order: "It was evident that the entire Washington Administration was opposed to us and that we have had little chance of gaining our objectives." No doubt the assumption was a correct one. The Administration was opposed to the brotherhoods, just as the people were, not because they sought to maintain a right or to assert additional rights, but because of the method they seemed determined to pursue in that behalf. The authority which the government sought to assert in the crisis was not an arbitrary authority. It was pointed out that there had been set up, as the agency of all the people, including the representatives of Capital and the representatives of the brotherhoods, a competent deliberative tribunal vested with authority, by the people, to deal with just such an emergency as that which existed, and continues to exist. There was no threat against the brotherhoods except the serving of notice that the operation of the railroads would not be interrupted. That declaration the government had a right to make in the name of the people, and it was that, in the last analysis, which made a strike impossible.

If any advantage has been gained as a result of the action in recalling the strike manifesto, that advantage is on the side of Labor. More clearly than ever before the people of the United States, in the enactment of the present transportation law, have recognized the right of collective bargaining. The creation of the Railway Labor Board, provided for by that act, gives the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods an equal voice with their employers and the public in the arbitration and adjustment of all differences which may arise in their employment. The methods of adjustment provided for do not include strikes or lockouts. Labor did not succeed, in the efforts it made when the transportation act was being considered in Congress, in having included in the law all the provisions it urged, but the result was a greater victory for the workers than for the employing railroads. And this advantage the brotherhoods were determined to surrender, as far as it was possible for them to surrender it, by striking against what they have every reason to regard as their own law. They would have destroyed, had not wiser counsels prevailed, the faith of the people and of the gov-

ernment itself in the theory of collective bargaining, and they would have given to their employers an economic or tactical advantage in the matter of wage adjustments which they lost when the Esch-Cummins law was enacted. Labor unionism has barely escaped serious disaster. The present settlement of the brotherhoods' claims may not be entirely to the liking of the trainmen and their affiliated workers, but it should not be forgotten that there will come other times in which the need will be just as great for deliberate and wise action. The wage problem never can be finally, or arbitrarily settled. Changing industrial and economic conditions make frequent adjustments of wage scales imperative. The life of industry, as well as the prosperity and happiness of the workers, depends upon sane and wise action when these adjustments are made. Labor, if shut out of the deliberative councils by its own act, certainly would fare far worse than at present.

### The Suez Canal

AS THE negotiations which have been carried on for so long between the Egyptian and the British governments approach a satisfactory conclusion, it is seen that far and away the most important questions to be decided center round the Suez Canal. Indeed, according to the latest reports from London, only two major issues remain to be settled before a definite scheme for Egyptian independence can be laid before Parliament. One of these concerns the security of communications, and the other the protection of foreigners. There is, of course, a clear connection between the two. The Egyptian authorities are willing to admit that, whatever may be thought of other demands, Great Britain is entitled to the guardianship of the Suez Canal, and they have already stated that they are willing to apportion any area that may be agreed on for the sole use of the British troops. If this were done, they declare, the question of the safety of foreigners, in so far as British troops could offer them protection, would be provided for, and there would be no need for any scheme whereby British garrisons would be disposed at various points throughout the country.

The question of the protection of the Suez Canal is not, however, so easily disposed of. It is not a matter solely between Egypt and Great Britain, but between Egypt and many other countries, notably France, Italy, and Holland, not to mention Australia and India. Thus, a proposal has already been made by Italy that an international force should guard the canal and other communications throughout the country but this was promptly negated on the very reasonable grounds that such an arrangement would, almost inevitably, create more trouble than it would prevent. Another proposal, made by Egypt, that the British troops should be stationed on the Palestine border, was also negated on the ground that such a disposition of the British forces would leave the Egyptians in possession of the only available water supply, and so place in their hands the control of the whole situation.

At present, there seems to be a disposition to refer the question to an international conference, and, if this were done, other questions besides the adequate protection of the canal would certainly come up for discussion. For several years past there has been a considerable agitation, notably in Australia and India, to secure a reduction in the canal tolls. The question was considered at the Imperial Conference, last summer, but, apart from this, it is very widely felt that a revision should be made, not only in the interests of international trade, but in the interests also of international good will. The largest individual shareholder in the Suez Canal Company is the British Government, owing to Lord Beaconsfield's famous purchase of the Khedive's holdings, in 1875. The British Government, therefore, is the party most nearly concerned. As, however, reduced rates would almost inevitably mean increased traffic, it is doubtful whether, under a revised system of tolls, there would be any loss of revenue.

### Speculation in Marks

TO THE speculator everywhere the word is "caveat emptor," but especially must the "buyer beware" in his vain effort to get something for nothing by gambling in marks. While no one, not even Germany herself, ventures seriously to forecast the exact outcome of her present financial complications, the cumulative signs indicate that the number of those who have interfered with the natural functions of currency has grown so great that there is danger of submersion from sheer weight, if from nothing else. The question of the time and degree of the prospective submersion, while of particular interest to the speculators, is not so important to the world's progress as the eventual rise unencumbered with parasites.

Many factors, consequent upon the war, such as reparations payments, unbalanced trade, internal and external politics, and other natural causes, have contributed to the decline of the mark from 20 cents to about 1/2 cent in American dollar currency. These factors present a difficult international problem that must be solved, and illustrate once again the expanding common ground upon which all nations are finding themselves. The growing acuteness of such a problem affecting many nations is surely hastening the day when there will be further development of international laws and agreements. While these major considerations are of paramount importance, there is a minor point that will require special treatment. It is the speculator who has injected into the situation a factor which can hardly command the same standing as the more legitimate claims, consequently those who have gambled in the paper money of any nation must shoulder their own responsibility, so far as their acts have upset the economic conditions in the world. So long as these gamblers insisted upon exchanging good money for paper, the intrinsic value of which was only what the tenderer could or would make it, Germany could scarcely be blamed for running her printing presses until her note circulation had been expanded by billions of marks. Inflationists may advocate this policy, but obviously there must be a limit, and any pyramid that continues to grow topheavy is doomed to topple sooner or later.

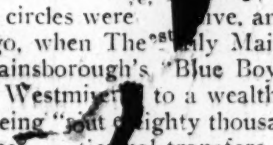
Before contemplating the fall that bids fair to precede

rehabilitation, it is necessary to study the situation in order to determine, so far as possible, just what threatens to collapse. History shows that few nations perish. Consequently it is likely to be the forms that will change. One of the forms involved is finance. Modern finance has woven its golden threads so extensively that a helping hand is preferable to forced bankruptcy for preserving the whole fabric of business. But when the final day of reckoning comes, and a nation wishes to liquidate its debts, in order to resume a creditable position among the peoples of the world, an accounting must be had and each debt be discharged in accordance with "value received." In a court of equity speculators can hardly expect to enjoy the same standing as others who have accounts to be settled. Germany is not unaware of the immense amount of her paper that has been bought on the expectation of her paying a forced tribute. What she will do remains to be seen, but history affords little indication that she will be the one to shoulder the loss, even if that were economically possible.

Many ways are open to a nation with a debased currency, and, while modern business interests are not so anxious to force a receivership, the problem, when a government is concerned, is different from one affecting only an individual or a private corporation. Bankruptcy, complete repudiation, retirement of the mark on current values, or a new series of currency, comprise but a few of the possible methods of settlement with the creditors wherein many innocent and legitimate holders of marks may suffer with the speculators, if Germany does not elect to pay up to 20 cents for marks which she sold as low as a fraction of a cent. At present there is much talk about an economic breakdown in Germany. There is no international machinery, not forgetting the League of Nations, which is adequate to prevent such a catastrophe. There are no determined grounds upon which to act before the smash actually comes, even though people generally may think they see it to be inevitable. Napoleon could demand the destruction of the assignats because few outside of France were affected, but to destroy the mark today would be of perhaps greater importance outside Germany than within that country. Such is the international development.

The delicacy with which situations such as this, that need iron handling, are treated today is shown by the reluctance with which nations respond, if they respond at all, to any conference for trying to stabilize foreign exchange. Rather than let matters drift, it would appear wiser to prepare a program, even if no other steps were taken to meet the conditions. Stabilization is the much-needed key to the situation as to the mark. It matters not so much what the point is as where it is. To lessen depreciation and effect stabilization it is necessary to eliminate as far as possible those who, in trying to get something for nothing, do the double damage of conniving to put a further fictitious value on marks by encouraging the Germans to issue them by printing rather than really creating them through produced wealth.

### "The Blue Boy"

LONDON art circles were  and a little excited a few weeks ago, when The Daily Mail of London announced that Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" had been sold by the Duke of Westminster to a wealthy American, the purchase price being "just eighty thousand pounds." Before the war these sensational transfers of pictures were not uncommon; but since 1914 buyers of great pictures have had other things to think about. So it may be hoped that this sale points to a resurgence of activity in the art world. As usual, the word "about" prefixes the price. Nobody ever seems quite to know what the precise figure is. It is hardly necessary to state that these enormous prices are paid rather for rarity than for artistic interest, although "The Blue Boy" is certainly one of Gainsborough's finest works. It has been as much discussed as any of his pictures. Mr. William T. Whitley devotes an entire chapter to "The Blue Boy" in his work on Gainsborough, published in 1915.

Visitors to Grosvenor House, which, for years, was open to the public under easy conditions once a week, have seen and admired "The Blue Boy." During the war it was lent by the Duke of Westminster, with other of his pictures, to the National Gallery. After a month or so it was withdrawn from exhibition, and it was generally understood that the Duke removed it because he was tired of receiving offers to buy it for a great price.

Every one today knows of "The Blue Boy," but the strange thing is that, during Gainsborough's lifetime, nothing appears to have been said in print about this picture. The earliest mention of "The Blue Boy" was in 1798, in an essay on Gainsborough by Jackson, in which he says, "Perhaps Gainsborough's best portrait is that known among the painters as 'The Blue Boy.'" A few months later there was a note in the European Magazine which Mr. Whitley, in his Gainsborough researches, discovered. The note is as follows: "One of the finest pictures that this great artist ever painted, and which might be put upon a par with any portrait that ever was executed, is that of a boy in a blue Vandyke dress, which is now in the possession of a tradesman in Greek Street. Gainsborough had seen a portrait of a boy by Titian for the first time, and, having found a model that pleased him he set to work with all the enthusiasm of his genius. 'I am proud,' he said, 'of being of the same profession with Titian, and was resolved to attempt something like him.'" The story that Gainsborough painted "The Blue Boy" as a challenge to Sir Joshua Reynolds has no foundation in fact. It was said that Gainsborough once asserted that the predominant color in a picture should be a cool color such as blue. Reynolds was of opinion that the predominant color should be a warm color such as red, and that Gainsborough painted "The Blue Boy" to prove his case.

There is no doubt who the sitter, the son of "a tradesman in Greek Street," was. He was Jonathan Buttall, who later succeeded his father in an ironmonger's business, carried on at the corner of Greek Street and King Street, Soho. So this ironmonger lives in history because he was painted by Gainsborough. He was fortunate in finding the master in a characteristic, spontaneous and delightful mood. "The Blue Boy" of Gainsborough is

one of the pictures of the world that has found its way to the heart of the public, and there it will remain, whether its home be in England or in America.

### Editorial Notes

THEY order the matter better in France, as Yorick says. It is Yorick, by the way, is it not? Here are the Sunday papers announcing that the War Department have allotted an escort of cavalry to those distinguished delegates to the Washington Conference, Lord Balfour and the Earl of Craven. Lord Balfour at home in England would be a little surprised to learn that he was on his way to Washington to represent the country at the Conference. As for Lord Craven? well, he is understood once to have held a commission in the yeomanry, and to have been so far on active service as Dublin, as aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant. Possibly the papers mean Arthur Balfour, laird of Whittingehame, and sometime prime minister of Great Britain, and that brilliant soldier Lord Cavan, who served in the South African campaigns and throughout the great war. Wonderful what the reporter can accomplish.

SOME people can get consolation out of anything. Here, for instance, is Mr. Wilfrid Walker, of England, engaged in the delectable pursuit of information in the States with which to oppose the growing leaning toward prohibition in England. The other day Mr. Walker witnessed the cutting out of a bootlegger who, after drinking sufficient of his own liquor, had gone to sleep in some asphalt prepared by a gang of road-menders for their next day's job. Was Mr. Walker downhearted? Not he. As he watched the block of tar, containing the unfortunate and protesting Autolycus of the bottle, being lifted from the road by a derrick to be placed on a truck for removal, he was filled with a glow of enthusiasm for his noble cause. He saw before him an England of unrestricted licenses, an England whose streets were literally lined with public-houses. For who could doubt that when he told that story of the hideous effects of bad liquor at home, the whole conscience of the nation would ferment, and the name of "Pussyfoot" be forever execrated. Never has a laborer in England struck with the pewter pot as though it were a feather; never will a drouthy Scot mistake the alehouse floor for his bed; never can the Irish peasant overcome with the potheen stumble from the causeway into the bog. Mr. Walker affirms it. Pure liquor brings courtesy, judgment, and discretion in its cups. Mr. Walker has noticed it. And yet, even in England, there may prove to be skeptics, who will murmur, "Walker!" Mr. Walker.

IF THE inhabitants of Reigate resemble the three Miss Poles of "Sandra Bellonia" in their dislike of any allusion to their financial affairs, they must have had pronounced opinions upon the little domestic affair that recently drew their town into the maelstrom of commerce and finance. For the fact is, and all the world knows it, that Reigate, the ancient and honorable town near London, has come, practically en bloc, "under the hammer." All the quaint old red brick buildings, the shopping streets, residential quarters, historic inns, castle grounds, and eighteenth century town hall have been put up for auction in 260 lots, like so many articles of second-hand furniture. Yet there is compensation. If the world has seen the historic town recorded in the auctioneer's catalogue, it now knows, probably for the first time, that the owners have been personages of unusually "high degree." Among them were William the Conqueror, the famous Earls of Warrenne, and historic families like the Plantagenets, Mowbrays, Howards, FitzAlans, and Stanleys. The name of the proprietor who now parts with the town may lack the luster of some of these, but at least his family has held the property since the reign of William III.

RUSKIN's accusation against a fellow-artist of his day, "flinging a pot of paint in the face of the public," is seized upon by a New York critic to describe the recent practices of musical composers. "Orchestral coloring has become the fashion," he says, "because it is so much easier to learn how to startle the public with brass choirs, and drums and shrill wood winds than by means of genuine melodies, which are increasingly difficult to invent." This leads him naturally to bring forward the modern Germans, and, by the way, how the German note is once more dominant in music, in spite of all the flurly! Come to think of it, the recent tendency of one faction of music-wise writers for the press to jumble Richard Strauss with Johann, thereby setting the other factions to the making of elaborate corrections, does very well to keep German composers to the fore. And incidentally it serves admirably to direct popular attention to the fact that Dr. Richard Strauss is just now about to step off the steamer in America, preparatory to reviving some of his own compositions before American audiences.

IT SEEMS that Mr. Gandhi's plan for boycotting English goods has been a failure in the zenanas, where the traditional practice of keeping the women of the household purdah or hidden behind the veil is in force. Because they are not seen it does not follow that they are without the power of expression, as any student of the history of India well knows. The little ladies of the zenanas have decided that the fine cloth that comes from Manchester suits their purpose better than any other; the decision has been arrived at quietly and confidently and without any necessity, apparently, for argument and public meeting. It has been a matter for them of immediate and complete agreement.

OF ALL the many friends and associates who have written of John Burroughs during the last few months, it has remained for Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp, of Boston University, to call attention to the fact that Mr. Burroughs had one or more essays in the Atlantic Monthly every year for sixty-one years in succession, beginning with 1860. As a literary achievement, this, as Professor Sharp says, is remarkable. It is creditable to the well-loved author, but perhaps in almost equal degree to the magazine that served as his medium.